The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $381,906,999.

—An old lady, sixty years old, was run over by a beer wagon in Louisville yesterday afternoon and received fatal injuries.

—The President has approved the act changing the times for holding certain district courts of the United States for the State of Iowa.

—Senator Allison will, at the next meeting of the joint Congressional Committee on Library, offer a resolution directing the Congressional Library to be kept open on Sunday.

—John Welsh, a brakeman on a construction train on the Kentucky Short Line railroad, fell between two cars on Sunday, and was killed.

—The United States steamer Gettysburg has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy to take the expedition to inspect the inter-oceanic canal routes across Darien and Nicaragua.

—The Toledo Republican Convention yesterday nominated Wm. Baker, a prominent lawyer of that city, to fill the vacancy in the State Constitutional Convention, occasioned by the resignation of Chief Justice Waite.

—Official reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from the collector and special agent at Lynchburg, Va., say that the actual amount of the defalcation in the internal revenue office there is only $3,500. The Government will suffer no loss whatever.

—In the Senate of the Ohio Legislature bills were introduced yesterday to reduce the rates of taxation for bridge, road and township purposes, on an average about 20 per cent.; to provide for five trustees of the Agricultural College, instead of twenty; to amend the act relative to incorporated companies so as to allow corporations chartered before the adoption of the present Constitution to increase their capital stock and change the number of directors, as other corporations under the general laws relating to incorporated companies, and to authorize the correction of clerical errors, omissions or defects appearing to exist in descriptions of real estate in orders, decrees or findings of probate courts. In the House a resolution was adopted requesting the Constitutional Convention to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of township trustees for three years, and for the election of one each year.

FOREIGN.

—The Japanese Government is exultant over the decree of Portugal suppressing the coolie trade in Macao.

—The small detachment of French troops stationed in Yokohama is about to be withdrawn. The English soldiers, some four hundred in number, will remain in defiance of the wishes of the Japanese Government.

—Simadesen Sabaros, virtual ruler of the Province of Saitshma, Japan, has been appointed a Counselor of the highest board of the Government. He has no regular functions, but is to be called upon as advisor in cases of difficulty.

—A second decree has been issued by the Japanese Government, this time a peremptory one, recalling all students now residing at the expense of the Government, except those who have given the very highest proofs of advancement.

—The great temple of Tenshig Daijoi, at Shiba, in Yeddo, was destroyed by fire on the morning of January 1st. This was the most imposing structure of its kind in the capital, though not one of the most sacred. The huge bell, ten feet high, was so injured as to be worthless.

—Until recently the Japanese have found it expedient to conceal the actual condition of their finances on account of both foreign and internal complications. It has now been determined to publish statements of their resources, the first of which will be issued in about two months. From this it will appear that the amount in the national treasury is no less than twenty-five million dollars, including the last English loan, and that the surplus revenue of 1873 was nearly five millions.

STATE NEWS.

THERE are now over one hundred students at the Canonsburg Academy.

MRS. LIVERMORE lectured at Canonsburg last Monday evening to the fullest house of the season.

SOME forty persons have been added to the M. E. Church in Freeport since the revival began.

COL. H. R. HAWMAN has finished Sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Berks County Railroad, and paid his men.

FORTY-ONE fox scalps and one wild-cat scalp were paid for by the Treasurer of Berks county during the year 1873.

T. F. FOSTER'S clothing store, at Altoona, was burglariously entered on Friday night and despoiled of goods to a considerable extent.

ON Tuesday a daughter of Mr. Robert Naylor, of Wellgetown, York county, aged about six years, was kicked by a colt on the head, causing a depressed fracture of the skull.

SMITH and Burke, two Pittsburgh bruisers, were the principals in a prize fight at Sonman, Cambria county, on Saturday. Two rounds were fought, when Smith's second threw up the sponge and Burke was declared the victor.

WE asked one of our Germans the other day how much sour kraut he had put up for winter use; he replied, "I've got not much; little more as ten barrels, shust for sickness."—*Freeport New Era.*

A TEACHERS' institute will be held in the school house in Elizabeth, on Friday and Saturday next. The teachers of the neighboring school districts are invited to be present and participate in the exercises.

DAVID DAVIS, a colored man, aged about fifty years, was killed in the railroad company's yards at Harrisburg, on Friday afternoon. He was knocked down by a passing locomotive, his right leg torn off close to the body, and he was also crushed from the knee down.

A YOUNG man from Berks county recently wrote an acrostic on the word ring, as follows:

Refuse me not my darling,
Ich liebe dich allein,
Nu liebst du mier am hartzen,
Give thy heart for mine.

THE annual report of the Clinton county Commissioners shows the county liabilities to be $98,855; the assets $63,162; the county indebtedness $35,693. The expenditures during the last year were $49,343, and the receipts $43,077 —a deficiency of $6,267.

COAL was struck last week on the farm of Jacob Lentzenhiser, two miles above Greenville, in West Salem. The thickness of the vein is about five and one-half feet. It is said to be of the best quality, and it is quite probable a shaft will be sunk early in the spring.

THE roof of one of the coal mines at Lloyd's station, on the Bell's Gap Railroad, fell in with a frightful crash, on Friday morning, and pinned three miners to the bottom of the mine, two of whom, Harry Fox and George Sheltzabarger, were very seriously injured, one of them having both legs broken near the hips, and one of his ankles crushed.

A DOG belonging to Mr. Joseph Quarll, Avondale, Chester county, came very near biting his master last week while affected with the horrible disease of hydrophobia. The animal had been acting a little singularly for some time, and Mr. Quarll fearing that he was going mad, tied him up and watched him closely; but the fit coming on he broke loose, and, our informant says he understood, bit one or two of Mr. Quarll's pigs, and several dogs about the village. The dog then made an attack on Mr. Q. and came very near biting him, he bravely making his escape by climbing up a tree. Watching a favorable opportunity, his family hauled Mr. Quarll his gun, when he shot the animal.

ST. LOUIS.

Proceedings of the National Grange.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—In the session of the National Grange this morning, the report of the Committee on Ritual was postponed until the next session. The resolution to have the bulletin of the Grange printed and sent to the officers of all State and subordinate Granges was referred to the Executive Committee. A resolution to petition Congress on the currency question was referred to the Committee on Commercial Relations. A resolution to remove the headquarters of the National Grange to St. Louis was referred to a special committee of five, to report at the eighth session of the National Grange.

A report of the condition of the order in Colorado was submitted. It was ordered that the itemized reports of the Secretary and Treasurer be incorporated in the proceedings of this meeting.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1874.

The Tammany Fight.

President Palmer, of the Tenth National Bank, says he is prepared to deny that attempts were made through ex-Court House Commissioner Norton, by means of his affidavit, to show collusion on the part of the bank with the late ring. Palmer says he had no personal transactions with Norton, notwithstanding the statements of the latter, who, Palmer says, has not only a confused remembrance of dates, but a disregard for facts. The whereabouts of Norton have not yet been made known, but the belief is that the Comptroller can produce him when necessary, and now holds him in reserve until the answer to his affidavit is made known.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Detained by the Snow Storm—The House Hard at Work—Shutting Off the Gas—The Governor to be Painted—Philadelphia Notaries Grieved.

The Coal Miners Want Another Hearing—The Cassville Investigation—A "Local" Bill—The Governor's Reception—Aid for Philadelphia—The News from Home.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1874.

The Senate was not in session to-day, but many of the Senators are yet in town having been detained here by the heavy fall of snow, which blocked up railroads—or at least made traveling anything but comfortable. The Senate commences business again to-morrow.

HOUSE.

In the House, business—that is real practical business, minus talk—was pretty brisk. The chief matters of local or general interest to your readers are thus noted.

A "Squelcher."

Commencing business at two o'clock, the first item of interest was presented by

Mr. NEWMYER, who offered a debate squelcher, in the shape of a resolution to here-after limit all speeches to ten minutes, unless by unanimous consent. This was agreed to.

His Excellency in Oil.

Mr. ALLISON, of Washington, exhibited his joint appreciation of the Governor and of fine arts, by offering a joint resolution authorizing an appropriation of $500 to secure a portrait in oil of the Governor. The members agreed to the resolution.

Cutting Out More Work.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, of Allegheny, offered a resolution to provide for night sessions on Tuesdays and Fridays, to make up for time lost in recesses. It was agreed to.

Lopping off the "Perqs."

Mr. LITTLE, of Wyoming, read an act to regulate fees of Notaries Public. The chief feature of the act is that it cuts down the perquisites of the Philadelphia Notaries to the same level as those in Allegheny and throughout the rest of the State.

Protecting Farmers' Property.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Fayette, read an act to provide for the protection of the property of farmers, and of owners of live stock along the line of any railroad in the State.

Braddock Heard From.

Mr. WAINRIGHT, of Allegheny, presented a petition from the citizens of Braddock, Allegheny county, asking for the repeal of the local option law.

Mr. MCMILLEN presented a similar petition from 800 citizens of Somerset.

Mr. ORVIS, one of the same character, from 132 citizens of Centre county.

The Bituminous Coal Regions.

Mr. YOUNG, of Allegheny, presented a petition from 150 coal miners, praying for the passage of the joint resolution, providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to investigate the condition of the mines in the bituminous coal regions.

This joint resolution had been referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and by them referred back with a negative recommendation.

The Seventh Day Baptists Explain.

Mr. MYLIN of Lancaster introduced and had passed a resolution granting the Seven Day Baptists the use of the Hall of the House on Monday (this) evening to explain the proposed change of the law of 1794.

Mr. COOPER TALLEY, of Delaware county, offered a resolution providing that hereafter the sessions of the House shall commence at ten o'clock A. M., except on Mondays and Saturdays. Agreed to—41 to 14.

Mr. NEWMYER, from the General Judiciary Committee, reported, with a negative recommendation, the act relative to Orphans' Courts, amendatory of the supplement passed April 3, 1851.

Arming the Militia.

Mr. CHRISTY from the Committee on Federal Relations reported as committed a joint resolution requesting our Representatives, and instructing our Senators to vote for the bill now before Congress providing for the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia.

Also with amendments the act fixing the number of jurors in cases of partition, etc.

"Of Local Significance."

Mr. MORGAN of Lawrence from the Committee on Agriculture, reported favorably the act to authorizing county commissioners, supervisors and directors to purchase implements for making and repairing of roads.

The exact meaning of this bill is that Mr. Harvey Van Voorhis, of Pittsburgh, has a patent road scraper, which he wants to sell through out the State, and which cannot readily dispose of for want of authority in the county officers to purchase.

"Submission of Facts."

Mr. HAYS, from the Judiciary General Committee, reported favorably an act to provide for the submission of facts to juries in the courts.

Mr. LITTLE, of Wyoming—An act to fix the standard weight of bark.

The Advertising Bill.

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee of Conference, on the difference between the two Houses in reference to the bill providing for the publication of notices of special legislation, submitted a report which was adopted.

Mr. NEWMYER read in place a general sewerage bill.

Election Expenses.

Mr. WOLF read a bill to define the necessary and proper expenses incident to the election of Senators, Representatives and other State officers.

Proposed New Arsenal.

Mr. BATES, of Crawford, read an act to provide for the purchase of ground for a State Arsenal, and the abandonment of the arsenal on the Capitol grounds.

Adjourned.

Appropriations.

The State Board of Charities has recommended the following appropriations:

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.	
Salaries of officers	$ 24,350 00
Repairs to building	2,500 00
Steam pipe for block "A."	2,500 00
Library	500 00
Workshop rendered necessary by the act under which the convicts labor in association	15,000 00
Total	$ 44,350 00
Eastern Penitentiary	$ 28,500 00
Philadelphia House of Refuge	35,000 00
Pennsylvania Reform School, Allegheny county	119,500 00
Viz.: $16,500 for salaries and employes, and $3,000 for repairs, the balance for removal of the institution as previously reported	
State Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg	50,000 00
" " Danville	135,000 00
Dixmont	37,000 00
Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb	69,100 00
Institution of the blind, Philadelphia	50,000 00
Training school for feeble minded children	23,000 00
Philadelphia Prison Society	3,000 00
Sheltering Arms, of Allegheny	5,000 00
Home for Deaf Mutes, Pittsburgh	2,000 00

The Cassville Investigation.

This afternoon the joint committee appointed to investigate the charges made against the management of the Soldier's Orphan School at Cassville, left by train for Huntingdon. The witnesses have all been summoned to meet at that place, and it is the intention to go right through with the business. The committee consists of Senator Anderson, of Allegheny, chairman; Senator Rutan, of Beaver; Senator Chalfant, of Mountour, and Senator Collins, of Luzerne for the Senate, and Representatives Young, of Allegheny; Oliver, of Crawford; Orvis, of Centre; Jones, of Susquehanna, and Reynolds, of Bedford. That is considered a pretty fair division, the attempt being made to get entirely clear of any possible local feeling on the subject.

Social.

Society circles are chiefly engrossed to-day with the preparations for the second reception which is to be given at the Gubernatorial mansion to-morrow evening. It promises to be a very enjoyable affair.

Pardons.

The Board of Pardons, will hold its first regular meeting to-morrow.

The Fight in Pittsburgh.

The particulars of the fight in Pittsburgh over the Mayoralty, were received through telegraph by local politicians here to-day, and formed an interesting topic for discussion.

Helping Philadelphia.

Speaker Strang and Senator Harry White, have both wended their way Philadelphiawards. They propose to do some earnest work in the canvass on the city elections.

Snow! Snow!

There is about a foot of snow here on the level, and, although railroad travel has been somewhat impeded thereby, pleasure seekers are enjoying the situation. ARCTIC.

LATROBE, PA.

Arrest of Striking Miners that Molested the Men at Work at the Loyal Hanna Shaft.

Special to the Gazette.

LATROBE, February 9, 1874.

For some time past quite a large strike of miners has existed here. On this morning, a party of the the strikers from the Loyal Hanna shaft were arrested and taken to the jail at Greensburg, in custody of officer McCartney.

No one has any objection to the miners striking against or for a reduction; but what the citizens do object to, is to see them interfere with and interrupt those miners that are willing to work at the reduced wages. They now think that the evil doing of these scheming men is about at an end, for the present, at least. The leader of the gang is Misither Sandy McGuire.

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FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1874.

SENATE.

A California Senator Sworn in.

Mr. SARGENT presented the credentials of John S. Hager, Senator from California, who was sworn in.

Improvement of the Red River of the North.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition for the improvement of the Red River of the North. Referred.

Des Moines River Land Grant.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of his State, praying for the passage of the House bill in relation to the Des Moines river land grant. Referred.

District of Columbia Investigation.

Mr. SHERMAN said on Friday last he entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House resolution ordering an investigation into the management of the affairs of the Government of the District of Columbia was passed. While he still thought the Senate should not participate in that investigation, as the conduct of the District officials might come before the Senate in another form, yet to prevent delay, he would withdraw the motion to reconsider.

No objection being made, the motion was withdrawn.

Amending the National Currency Act.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill amendatory of the National Currency act. Referred.

The bill contains two sections, one prohibiting national banks from paying or receiving interest on deposits, and the other requiring national banks to keep seventy five per cent. of their reserve at home.

The following is the full text of the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any banking association, organized under said act or under any act amendatory thereof, to pay interest on deposits to banks, banking companies or banking associations, nor shall any such banking association receive interest upon money deposited with any bank, persons, party or corporation, and any banking association guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty equal to four times the amount of interest so paid or received, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to cause proceedings to be instituted for the recovery of the penalties aforesaid and for the benefit of the United States.

SECTION 2. That not more than one-fourth part of the amount of lawful money of the United States that any such association may be required to have on hand, as is provided in such acts, shall consist of balances due to such associations, as is available for the redemption of its circulating notes from banking associations approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

A Southern War Claim.

The bill for the relief of the East Tennessee University, appropriating eighty one thousand dollars to compensate that institution for property belonging to it occupied and destroyed by Federal troops during the late war, was taken up and passed—yeas 40, nays 20.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Thurman, to abolish the office of Register in Bankruptcy, and authorizing the District Court to dispose of all suits in bankruptcy and to appoint a Master Commissioner, when necessary, to perform the duties of Registers.

Mr. THURMAN, in advocating the adoption of his amendment, said the effect would be to greatly decrease the cost in bankruptcy cases.

Mr. SALISBURY favored the adoption of Mr. Thurman's amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. THURMAN offered an amendment authorizing notaries public to take depositions in bankrupt cases.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the committee had no objection to the amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. MERRIMON offered an amendment giving the assignee authority to bring suit to recover debts in State Courts for all sums under five hundred dollars.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend the amendment by inserting the words "unless the Court having charge of the estate shall order to the contrary," which was accepted by Mr. Merrimon, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON offered an amendment giving to the Courts of record of the several States having superior jurisdiction and jury trials, power to administer the bankrupt law the same as United States Courts, provided the parties should have the same right to appeal for the removal of causes to the highest Court of review, as may be allowed by State laws.

Bill to Amend the Internal Revenue Laws.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill to amend the internal revenue laws. It provides that all provisions of the law heretofore existing in relation to the issue of stamps on written instruments, and all penalties imposed by law for the omission or failure to stamp such instruments as bear date prior to the establishment of revenue districts in the states engaged in rebellion, be repealed. It further provides that the time allowed for stamping deeds, mortgages and other papers which bear date since the establishment of said revenue districts be extended to —— day of ——, 1874, and that no such instrument executed in insurrectionary State may attach a stamp as heretofore required upon said documents, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to furnish stamps for such purpose to the order of the President or Cashier of any national bank upon a certificate of deposit in such bank.

The bill is prefaced by a preamble declaring that in the late insurrectionary States during the war it was impossible to procure revenue stamps required by law to be attached to deeds, mortgages and other papers intended to be recorded.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Statue of George Clinton.

The chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, enclosing a communication from the Governor of the State of New York, formally presenting a bronze statue of George Clinton for the old hall of the House of Representatives.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. DAWES—To reduce the rate of letter postage to two cents.

By Mr. WOODFORD—Fixing the salaries of postmasters of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore and San Francisco; also to regulate the hours of service in the departments at Washington, and to reduce the number of clerks.

By Mr. STONE—For the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal.

By Mr. WHITE—For the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, by the indorsement of bonds and issue of currency notes to an amount not exceeding seven million dollars, and for opening navigation on the Tennessee and Coosa rivers in Alabama, and the Ocmulgee in Georgia. The bill embodies the idea of combining water improvements and the expansion of the currency. It is to be followed by a general bill on the subject of internal improvements.

By Mr. Smith (N. C.)—To repeal the internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco.

A bill granting aid to the A. & G. W. Canal Company.

Belligerent Rights to Cuba.

Mr. COX presented a memorial of four thousand citizens of New York for belligerent rights to Cuba.

Sine Die Adjournment.

Mr. DAWES offered a concurrent resolution for *sine die* adjournment on the 15th of May.

Mr. BECK remarked that that was an effort to have bills rushed through under a pressure for time.

Mr. COTTON moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. DAWES said the adoption of the resolution would contribute to the dispatch of business. He had thought it was an innocent proposition until he heard from the gentleman from Kentucky that it originated from an improper motive.

Mr. BECK believed that the effect of the matter would be to crowd all legislation of Congress into the last ten days and to have it virtually in the hands of conference committees, by which all the vicious legislation was effected. Whether that was the purpose of the resolution or not, that certainly would be the effect.

Mr. KELLY moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. HALE (Me.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

The motion was not seconded, the vote being 90 to 166.

Mr. G. F. HOAR moved to suspend the rules and refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. Rejected—108 to 60—not the requisite two-thirds vote in the affirmative.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table by 113 to 128, and then the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. COBURN offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that Congress should not adjourn until some measures are enacted providing for a reform in the present system of currency, also on the subject of transportation, and for the more economical administration of the Government.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted without the yeas and nays.

River Improvement.

Mr. BASS moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating $20,000 to dredge and protect the navigable channel at the mouth of the Buffalo river against a sand bar formed by the gale of last December.

After debate the motion was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Arkansas Contested Election.

The majority and minority reports in the contested election case from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas were presented and ordered printed. The majority report gives the seat to Wishire on his *prima facie* right. The minority directs the Committee on Elections to report on the merits of the case.

Increase of "Greenbacks."

Mr. RANDALL moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that if any increase of the currency shall be directed by Congress, the same ought to be of United States notes, commonly called "greenbacks."

A motion to adjourn was lost, and then the House (89 to 95) refused to suspend the rules.

Adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

A Bill to Fix the Compensation of Postmasters.

The War Claim of the Tennessee University Allowed.

Reduction on Letter Postage Proposed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1874.

Iron-Clad Claims.

The House Committee on War Claims have taken up the iron-clad claims for discussion, but the recommendations will not be decided upon for some days.

A Southern War Claim Allowed.

On the vote upon the bill for the relief of the Tennessee University, the Senate decided to day by a vote of 40 against 11 that the United States is liable for the rental of buildings taken by the army from loyal citizens in the rebel States during the rebellion. This vote establishes an important precedent for this class of claimants. It is thought that claims for damages during battle will not be so fortunate.

Expenses of the Attorney General's Department.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, consisting of Messrs. Sener, Parsons, Durham, Wilson, and Speer, have organized and adopted a resolution calling upon the Attorney General for information concerning the expenditures of his Department. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1874.

The Compensation of Postmasters.

The bill introduced in the House in relation to the compensation of postmasters fixes the following rates: New York, $10,000; Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston, $8,000 each; Cincinnati, Brooklyn and Baltimore, $6,000 each, and provide that such salaries be paid from moneys received from box stamps and other sources in excess of expenditures allowed for rent, clerk hire and necessaries.

The Proposed Reduction in Postage.

The bill of Mr. Dawes, referred to the Post-office Committee, proposes that on all mail matter of the first class, including local or drop letters and postal cards, postage shall be charged at the rate of two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, provided, however, that no stamped envelopes shall be hereafter issued.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1874.

State Banks, Savings Banks, &c.

Congress at its last session passed a law requiring the Comptroller of the Currency to prepare a report for presentation to the present Congress upon State banks, savings banks, &c. In accordance with this law, the Comptroller issued circulars to all State banks and savings banks, requesting all the data in connection with their respective institutions. New England, New York and Pennsylvania readily responded, some of the Western States partially. There lay at the bottom of the call on the part of Congress an advert and well planned scheme, as subsequent developments have shown. The national bank players who held seats in Congress saw that the savings banks were partially encroaching upon their prerogatives without showing the responsibility in the shape of taxation from the benefits derived. The Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency had an inkling that the majority of the so-called savings banks were not such in the legitimate terms of the law governing savings tanks, that they were doing business within the meaning of the law applicable to national banks, and that right here was an opportunity to clap a tax upon them from which a large revenue could be derived. As before stated, Eastern institutions, and those of Pennsylvania, with an exception, thinking it *considerable honor, to be recognized by the Comptroller of the Currency, and glad of an opportunity to reciprocate the interest which the General Government had manifested in their affairs*, prepared the necessary information showing the amount of their business, deposits, capital stock, &c., and transmitted the same to Washington as soon as possible. The West as a general thing was not so easily caught by the bait thrown out, and reluctantly yielded to even notice the circulars of the Comptroller of the Currency, which were not only sent once, but many times, many having received three notices, but without any better success, as the reply was made to the effect that no record had been kept and the banks were without any data whatever, such as required by the Comptroller of the Currency. The object and motive of Congress in passing the law and the object of the Comptroller of the Currency in endeavoring to enforce it. All of the banks that responded to the circular placed themselves "in the hands of a predicament, and stood self-convicted as the promoters of institutions doing business clearly in violation of the law governing their institutions. Justice Davis of the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a savings bank was one without capital, where earnings were for the benefit of its depositors. All of these banks, and in Pennsylvania, 21 out of the 32 savings banks in the State have responded to the Comptroller of the Currency, *that they had a capital and the exact amount of it.* This at once demolished the theory that they were savings banks according to the constitutional interpretation of the law applicable to such institutions, and that they were liable to a tax like all other banks on their capital, earnings, deposits, &c. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has so characterized them, and assessed such taxes accordingly. The banks who have been caught are struggling to wriggle out of their dilemma, but it is hard to see how they can avoid the payment of the tax. In the meantime those institutions who foresaw what was in the wind, are congratulating themselves that they are in a position to weather the gale of their respective institutions to themselves. Other business institutions will be careful in the future how they respond to requests for statistical information emanating from Washington.

The Condition of the Army.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have had before them several officers of high rank in relation to the condition of the army, and expediency of reducing it, and are nearly ready to submit a bill upon the subject. It is quite natural that regular army officers should object to any reduction, though some of them admit that it might be done under some circumstances. It is held, too, that some portion of the troops garrisoning forts in our harbors might possibly be withdrawn. There are certain indications just now that the Peace Commission plan of governing the Indians may be abolished and the control of the Indians turned over to the military. Should such action be taken it is thought that no reduction can be made in the army. The committee is considering all these points, and will embody their conclusions in the forthcoming bill.

Indian Affairs Claims.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs have decided to lay aside all private claims and not take them up until they have accomplished all the general business relating to the Indians. A great many complaints come before them concerning the treatment of Indians by different parties, and the grievances set forth and charges against derelict agents and evil disposed white men are very numerous, although General Averill asserts that such complaints have been very much less the past year than ever before, and attributes it to the present policy in governing them. A bill to punish offenders who may forge the names of Indians to papers, on which checks are drawn in any other manner, has been prepared, and will soon be reported to the House.

Postal Telegraphy.

The advocates of the Hubbard system of postal telegraphy have little hopes of realizing the success of their project this session. The feeling in some Congressional quarters is, that the Government is not to have entire control of the telegraph. One company is as suitable as another to have it in charge, and therefore there is no necessity for a change. Postmaster General Creswell says his Department under the Hubbard system would be held responsible at each end of the line for the correct transfer of messages; that the records of the business and official people would be performed by the Department, and the company under the Hubbard bill would furnish the wires only, but would receive all the money, with the exception of five cents on every message, which would be allowed the Government for its services and responsibility.

The War Depredation Claims.

Judge Lawrence, Chairman of the House Committee on War Claims, is hard at work on examining all the laws that he can find upon the subject to perfect a bill for the government of the committee in the settlement of that class of claims known as "War Depredations." Many arguments have been made before the committee in the spread eagle style, detailing the patriotism of the claimants and their great necessities, &c. All of which produce no effect upon the committee, but if any one can produce any line of law authorizing such payments or prohibiting them, they will be pretty sure of occupying the attention of the members of the committee. The subject will be considered with unusual care and preparation, and unless there is pretty good warrant for the authority in so doing, such claims will not be paid. Millions of dollars would be sloshed from the Treasury by allowing them. As well might a ship owner, or a farmer, or any other person who suffered loss indirectly by the orders or movements of a commanding General for the welfare of the country, be paid, as well as those whose loss was more direct, because it lay across the path of an army's progress.

Cutting Down Postoffice Expenses.

Mr. Tyner, of the House Appropriation Committee, is in frequent consultation with the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, who audits the accounts for the Postoffice Department, for the purpose of cutting down the expenditures of the department, so that the estimates of appropriations sent in by the Postmaster General for the next fiscal year may be reduced in proportion to the reductions in other branches of the Government. The scrutiny of the Postoffice expenses as far as made has convinced Mr. Tyner that the amount estimated can be reduced without detriment to the service, the exact sum being not yet determined. DIAMOND.

FOREIGN.

JAPAN.

The Government Still Opposed to Opening the Country to Commerce.

YOKOHAMA, January 18.—The relations between the Government of Japan and the foreign Ministers, excepting the representative of the United States, are becoming more and more inharmonious. Japan still resists pleas for the opening of the country, and requires a strict enforcement of the treaties as they stand until a revision shall have been agreed upon. Mr. Bingham acquiesces, and the other envoys are vehement in opposition at the new course. There was a reception by the Mikado. Mr. Bingham was absent by reason of illness. The other members of the diplomatic corps presented an address, which has occasioned great irritation in high quarters. It directly urged the removal of all restrictions upon free intercourse and trade. When first received, the question was seriously discussed whether it should not be returned as unacceptable. The decisive step was not, however, taken. The truth of the European Ministers is shown by a remarkable thing. A German in Kobe was fined by his Consul for transgressing treaty boundaries. The German Minister instructed the Consul to rescind the judgment and notified the Government to that effect. The Japanese have, therefore, informed Mr. Van Brandt that unless a just penalty be enforced, they will decline further communication with him, and make the necessary representation to the Prussian Government. This means, of course, that they will ask for his recall. Previously there was a precisely similar case—the punishment of an American for acting beyond the treaty limits outside of Hokodadi. The United States Minister has fully approved the Consul's action. The demeanor of certain Ministers has now become so aggressive that it will be necessary for the few remaining foreign envoys to cease to act with them, as hitherto, in a united way.

The Attempted Assassination of Iwakura.

The following are the particulars of the attempt to kill Iwakura. On the night of the 14th instant, as Iwakura Udalkaln was returning from the Mikado's temporary residence to his dwelling, his carriage was stopped near the outer castle moat by a bamboo pole stretched across the road. The sides of the vehicle were cut through by swords, and Iwakura, hastily descending, found himself attacked by several armed men, from whom he received wounds in the loins and shoulders. He ran to the most close at hand, and sprang into it, remaining hidden for about an hour, after which he returned to the Mikado's house, to which the foreign surgeons were summoned, who at once discovered that his injuries were in no degree dangerous. He will probably be able to resume his duties in a few weeks. This is the first attempt at assassination of a high official since the murder of Horosawa Sanga, early in 1872. No clue to the person has yet been discovered.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Government Advised to Resign.

LONDON, February 9.—The London *Times* advises the Government to resign between the close of the elections and the assembling of Parliament. Gladstone is said to be at variance with his Ministry on the question of the resignation of the Government. The Premier is represented as wishing the Ministry to resign immediately, while they desire to wait until the new Parliament is assembled. Disraeli is stated to have already arranged his Ministry.

The Elections.

The members of Parliament thus far chosen number 309, of which 267 are Conservatives and 242 Liberals and Home Rulers, one Home Ruler being returned from Cork city, and two from Kilkenney county.

Probable Promotion.

It is probable that Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, will be raised to the Peerage.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Politically lively yesterday.

····Sixty deaths in Pittsburgh the past week, and twenty in Allegheny.

····The election papers are ready in the Mayor's office, where the proper officers can get them by calling.

····To take out an advertisement to practice economy, is like putting goods in an old shanty in the suburbs of town to keep from paying rent.

····C. J. Arms, of the *Commercial*, will deliver a free lecture to-night in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Subject "Boys." All are invited. Admission free.

····Mr. W. H. R. Kelly, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Louisville, was injured so severely while out sleighing on Sunday that he died about three o'clock Monday morning.

····The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny County Prison Society, will be held this morning at 10 o'clock, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. A full attendance is desired.

····Mrs. Margaret Connelly made a fatal mistake last night in taking medicine. She seized on the wrong phial, took a dose of poison, and died a short time after. She was a widow, and leaves two children. She resided at the Point. Coroner McCahlin will hold an inquest to-day.

····On Sunday night at Mansfield on the Pan Handle Road, the tipple, engine house and shack washing machine house of the Mansfield Coal, Coke and Lime Company, were totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $9,000; partially insured. The fire is thought to have been caused by an incendiary.

····The publishers of *Every Saturday* have made another valuable improvement in its columns, having within the last week or two added a new feature in the shape of an editorial department. Among the many other good things in *Every Saturday* at present is the new and promising serial, "Far from the Madding Crowd," from advance sheets, begun in the number for Saturday, February 7th.

····The contract for the building of the new Fifth ward Public school in the Hancock Sub district was awarded on Saturday evening last to Messrs. Coleman & Means, their bid being $29,362, the lowest and best bid out of sixteen proposals which were handed to the committee. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy by the first of September. The School Committee have secured the old Lutheran church at the corner of Sixth avenue and Grant street for school purposes until the new edifice is completed.

PERSONAL.

····Joseph R. Hunter, Esq., we understand, has been importuned by numerous friends to become a candidate for the office of Mayor, at the approaching election.

Letters Held for Postage Feb. 9, 1873.

Dr. Frank Bry, La Salle, Ill., 3c; Thos. Conlon, Bennett, Pa., 1c; Mrs. J. B. Duxbury, Washington, D. C., 3c; Mrs. Elizabeth, this city, 2c; F. Khan, Alliance, O., 3c; Jno. Killen, this city, 3c; Jno. Leguest, Cincinnati, O., 3c; Susan Lenix, Allegheny, P., 3c; Miss A. C. Morton, Crab Tree, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Annie Mormeyer, McKeesport, Pa., 3c; Rev. Morgan, Irwin, Pa., cc; Harry Shannon, New Galilee, Pa., 3c; Jno. S. Shannon, Salem, O., 3c; Mrs. Ellen Scott, this city, 2c.

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

Temperance Convention.

The Temperance Alliance met yesterday and adopted the following:

Resolved, That we call a meeting of all friends of Prohibition to meet in this Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, to consider the propriety of nominating a ticket for all city officers to be voted for at the approaching election.

The Committee stated that the anniversary meeting will be held in Dr. Swift's church on Monday, February 23, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

A LARGE amount of local matter prepared for this edition is unavoidably crowded out.

"An Evening of Sacred Song."

On Wednesday evening next, Philip Phillips will give one of his concerts at the Fifth avenue M. E. church, on Fifth avenue extension, foot of Magee street. The powers and merits of this artist in his "Evenings of Sacred Song" have won for encomiums everywhere. The church on Wednesday evening ought to be tested to its fullest capacity, for certainly the merit of the entertainment and the object fully deserve it.

"New Goods"
Opening every day.
Stock always fresh,
and prices always
low.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
Federal street and Fifth avenue.

"Solid"
Country Blankets
cheap.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
Federal street and Fifth avenue.

A Bargain.
Dark heavy Cassimeres
for men or boys wear,
at 37 cents.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
Federal street and Fifth avenue.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 164 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the National line steamer Holland, at New York; Anchor line steamer Australia, at

DAILY GAZETTE.

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T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112.

IN OUR statement of the crude petroleum receipts in yesterday's issue, an error occurred. It should have been 2,035,182 barrels.

THE Mexican war veterans are in a fair way of securing pensions,—the proper Committee of Congress having resolved to perfect a bill for that purpose.

THE reformers in Philadelphia are in favor of Stokely, as against McClure, to a considerable extent. The latest prominent accession is Henry C. Lea, who was foremost in the Reform movement. He is still a Reformer, but as between the two candidates for the Mayoralty named, he prefers Stokely as being more really a Reformer than McClure.

A CURIOUS case has developed in New York, growing out of a suit against the city by the Tenth National Bank, for certain advances to the Court House Commissioners—Tweed, Connolly, Ingersoll, and others. Political pressure was made on one Norton to sign certificates of indebtedness, but these were fraudulent, having no foundation in fact. The affidavits detailing these circumstances created, as may be imagined, a decided sensation.

WE BELIEVE it was Tyndall who proposed the prayer test, and the women of certain Ohio towns are trying it, as a new means of temperance reform. We congratulate them on the results attending their efforts thus far. The various whisky selling establishments have been closed up, and town after town has been visited with unvarying results. It doubtless occasions a shade of anxiety to the dealers in one town to know that those impetuous reformers are at work in a contiguous town. The only question now asked is as to the permanency of the new method. That it succeeds is clear, but that these sudden conversions will last, is as yet an undetermined matter. We are not yet prepared, for this reason, to become enthusiastic over the new plan. If it secures permanent reform we will gladly recommend it in these parts.

MANY have doubtless noticed, with regret, the announced failure of Edwin Booth, the great Shakspearean actor. His failure is said to be attributed to the mismanagement of his brother, who has had charge of his theatre in New York, and, by introducing trashy plays of the modern school, wasted the great popularity which Edwin had brought it. While devoted to the Shakspearean revival, under the brilliant direction of the greatest of Shakspearean delineators, its dramatic and pecuniary success was very great. This result shows that the popular taste is higher and purer than managers generally seem to believe, and that the best drama pays the best. Mr. Edwin Booth is credited with the ability to make about $80,000 a year by acting, and it is to be hoped that, like Sir Walter Scott, he may retrieve, by his genius and personal exertions, the disaster which has come upon him from no fault of his own.

A MOVEMENT in Congress to establish an Exchequer, after the English model, is, briefly, the latest financial proposition. It involves the issuing of new currency, in place of that now in circulation. We think the plan totally objectionable. We do not need to copy after England, as the monetary peculiarities of the two countries are as totally different. The expense of a new currency will thus be obviated, and we will avoid a new round of experiments. Our present system and currency have safely borne the test of the panic, and have thereby become established in public confidence. This is a great gain in itself. We have no desire to lose this advantage, and thus urge that it is wise to leave well enough alone. If the aim of the new scheme is to avoid panics, it may be said that England has had as many as we, and will probably continue to do so. We do not want a new currency, but enough of the kind we have.

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

Intelligence from Havana indicates that the Cuban war, for such it may be properly called, has entered upon its last phase, and that it will be terrible for a time. Captain-General Jouveller has been invested with extraordinary powers, and has issued a series of proclamations, calling a large per centage of the population into military service, proclaiming martial law, and announcing the vigorous prosecution of the war. This is supplemented with a rumor that the President of the Cuban Republic, so called, is being pursued by the Spanish troops toward the central department. There have been news more favorable to the Cuban cause, but the two items that pertain to the relative success of the two parties may be allowed to balance each other. The proclamations of the Captain-General, however, show that the war is to be prosecuted, on the Spanish side, with remorseless energy.

We can readily see that, viewed from a Spanish standpoint, the course of the Captain General is both a military and a political necessity. It is the outgrowth of orders or of confidential communications from the home Government. This is evident from the fact that the limitations of power, prescribed by Castellar, have been removed. This has not been done without other communications having been made, and the nature of these is shown by the character of the proclamations just issued. The political necessities of the home Government required some diversion of this character. It needed to show vigor and severity, as against the Cubans, to prove its non-acceptance of the Castellar policy. But whether such extraordinary measures as are proposed were necessary, is an open question. Viewed from a Spanish standpoint, they are a military necessity. They must crush out the insurrection, or it will very shortly drive them from Cuba. One last great effort, attended with all the horrors of martial law, is to be made to put an end to the war, and to the Republic at the same time.

We appreciate the view, so generally urged, that until there is a power and Government worth recognizing, custom and law are against a recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans. But there is a law of custom that persuits strong nations to interfere in an internecine struggle, in the interest of humanity and right. This, we hope, will be done. And no nation can take the initiative with more propriety than ours. Our history and our instincts are all in favor of such a course. That General Jouvellar's proclamation means all that is terrible,—the burning of towns, the slaughtering of prisoners, without a show of mercy,—the stamping out, with bloody tread, all aspirations toward liberty, in Cuba, is abundantly well known. We believe that the prolongation of the struggle, the fearful barbarities that have attended it, and the history of our Government, call on us to say that further barbarities shall cease. Certainly some plan of settling existing difficulties can be devised, and the continued shedding of blood can be brought to an end.

THE CONVENTIONS YESTERDAY.

The various political complications involved in our municipal election culminated yesterday, in occurrences which served to furnish excitement for the people during the entire day. The Mayoralty Convention was the centre of interest, the spacious interior of the old City Hall being well filled with an interested crowd, anxious as to the result that should be reached. It will be seen, by referring to our local columns, that the proceedings were sufficiently entertaining, not to say exciting. The struggle for the control of the nomination was all the more exciting because of the closeness of the vote, counting the delegates for Gross and Kirk as opposed to McCarthy's. This difficulty was intensified when the McCarthy delegates secured the Convention, one delegate who held the balance of power remaining away till the organization had been effected. The interest culminated, however, when the Committee on Credentials reported, throwing out the delegates from two wards. Informalities and frauds were alleged on one side, as the reason for this, while on the other it was claimed that the wards were entitled to representation. The Convention, however, accepted the report, whereupon the Gross and Kirk delegates withdrew. These remaining delegates, twenty-three, in number, a majority of the Convention then put Mr. McCarthy in nomination, and he accepted the honor in a plain, straightforward speech. It is difficult to regard Mr. McCarthy as other than the regular candidate of the party.

The Treasurer and Controller Conventions were entirely harmonious, and the present officials, Messrs. Magee and Snodgrass, were nominated by acclamation. The latter of these has never been before the people, as a candidate for their suffrages previous to this. Both are young men, have been efficient officers, and will doubtless appeal to the young element of the party for aid and success. If no other candidates are put up, it will be a straight contest between these and Messrs. Ihmsen and Elder, nominated on the Democratic ticket. There are rumors of additional complications, through the setting up of other candidates. At this writing, however, these probabilities seem to be growing less, but a day or two will enable us to calmly view the full situation.

—Since the above was in type, the Gross and Kirk delegates met at the Central Hotel, and first nominated Dr. Gross for Mayor, when the Kirk delegates indicated dissatisfaction, but were mollified, and harmony restored by the friends of Dr. Gross agreeing to the nomination of Mr. Kirk. So the matter stands. We think that the prevailing excitement should be allayed, and feel kindly toward the gentlemen who withdrew from the regular Convention in the interest of Messrs. Gross and Kirk. But we think that they cannot fail to see that their course, while it will not benefit themselves, will only serve to injure the party. The canvass before us will have a very important influence on the State canvass next Fall. The Democrats propose to make it an entering wedge, in pushing victory through the State. If we are disaffected, they may succeed; if we subdue petty jealousies, and work for principle and right, no danger need be feared, as no harm can come.

CURRENCY AND SPECULATION.

While no one can assume to foretell particularly the course that Congress will take on the currency question it is quite certain that more or less increase in the volume now issued will be made. That is, the $44,000,000 of reserve will be legalized, and possibly other amounts will be added. However this may be, the enemies of the increase centre their arguments on two points,—that an increase of the volume of currency will defer the time of resuming specie payments, and will promote speculation. We have been curious to notice the drift of events, as regards this point, and so far as speculation has reference to the operations in Wall street, the allegation does not hold good. A general fact may be borne in mind, that as a rule, money is plethoric during the Winter and Spring months, beginning with January, and continuing till August, and is stringent usually from the middle of August till near the first of January.

If our readers will be at the pains to notice the periods of unusual activity in share speculation, they will see that the most active periods of speculation have usually been when money was most stringent. Black Friday, our recent panic, Jay Gould's celebrated operation in Northwestern, and other great movements, have generally taken place when money was stringent. So general is this, that it may be set down as a rule, while a speculative market, in a period of plethora, is so rare as to be taken as an exception to the rule.

The principles which govern speculation afford a reason why this is so. What is termed stock speculation, in the violent sense in which that is understood, consists in the forcible increase or lessening of the price of stocks. A clique usually combines to either advance or retard the price of shares of a certain stock. The movement they develop constitute speculation as it is generally understood. But no fact is more clearly self-evident than this—that such movements cannot so well succeed in a pethoric money market as in a tight one—as in one case the means of contesting with the speculators are at hand,—in the other and not. The Black Friday gold operation was based on two things,—the scarcity of gold, and the locking up of greenbacks, thus creating an artificial scarcity of currency. By means of this, the price was advanced; and this advance was broken by the course of the Government in unloading gold. The ability to gather up all the Northwestern stock in the market, was what enabled Gould to make his celebrated move. And it is true, that in the worst period of the panic, stock speculation was active.

When there is a plethora of money there is less opportunity to bring about violent changes in the market, and thus it is that there is but little speculation now, despite the fact that money is cheap, and easily commanded. And what is true now, is generally true,—when money is plentiful speculation is torpid—when money is tight, there is an active speculative market, usually.

PERSONAL.

DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS, the eminent German theologian, is dead.

BISHOP GUIGUES, Catholic, died in Ottawa, Canada, last Sunday night.

QUEEN VICTORIA and Prince Albert were married February 10th, 1840—just thirty-four years ago to-day.

CALEB CUSHING has written a *billet doux*, in which he pays his distinguished respects to the gentlemen who snatched the Chief Justice's chair from under him just as he was sitting down in it forlife.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR JESSE D. BRIGHT is in Washington. He represented the State of Indiana in the United States Senate from 1845 to 1852, when in February of that year he was expelled for disloyalty.

FATHER ARIDA, Superior of the Order of Jesuits in Mexico, is in Texas, endeavoring to find suitable sites for the location of three colleges, and to make arrangements for transferring the Order from Mexico to Texas.

GENERAL JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the South, has been, in the name of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, formally invited to make any suggestions he can to the committee in the line of economy and reform.

ALBERT H. HOYT, in a paper on Chief Justice Waite, contributed to *Zion's Herald*, gives as one of his ancestors Thomas Wayte, a member of the English Parliament in Cromwell's time, and one of the judges who condemned Charles the First to death, and signed the warrant for his execution.

MME. LUCCA denies the accuracy of a London dispatch of January 23, stating that a suit brought against her by Mox Maretzek for breach of contract had been settled by her banker paying into the court $16,000. Mme. Lucca says it was she who sued Mr. Maretzek or breaking contract, and that it was he who deposited the $16,000.

THE Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* says of Dr. Hays, who recently addressed the Daytonians on his Arctic travels: "The Doctor puts on no airs. There is nothing like parade or assumption in anything he says. He has a fluency, an ease and an abandon which wins the hearts of his audience before he utters a dozen sentences." The Doctor has evidently made a great impression on his recent tour, and has extended his fame as an eloquent and lucid, popular and scientific lecturer.

COL. JOHN HAY, President Lincoln's private secretary, and, more recently, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, and later still, an accomplished journalist, was married recently at Cleveland, to the daughter of Amasa Stone, the President of the Lake Shore Railroad. Col. Hay's contributions to literature in his dialect poetry and his Castilian days, have given him an enviable reputation, which has been increased by the excellent work he has done on the New York *Tribune*, of whose editorial staff he is a very efficient and valuable member.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PUDDLERS are on a strike in Trenton because they only get four dollars and a half a day.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL defines a prima donna as "a compound of vulture and nightingale."

THE Mammoth Cave Hotel property has been leased by a railroad company at $10,000 per annum.

THE women of Ohio are getting intoxicated with their spirited attack on intemperance in that State.

MARTIN & MOORE'S tannery, at Swanton, Vermont, was burned on Sunday. The loss is $35,000; insured for $8,000.

A FIRE at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, on Saturday night, destroyed Stewart's woolen factory. Loss from $15,000 to $18,000; insured for $12,000.

AN enterprising typo has fitted up an office on runners, and is visiting various towns in Minnesota doing job printing "with neatness and dispatch."

JAMES WYNER has been committed to Woodstock (Va.) jail, charged with the murder of Wm. Donohue. Wyner and Donohue were neighbors and farmers.

JACOB WERLAND and wife were found in their residence, in Philadelphia, on Monday morning, insensible from the effects of coal gas. The husband recovered.

THOMAS GEORGE, of Syracuse, has been mulcted in damages to the amount of $150 for setting his dog upon a girl named Kasuan. It ought to have been $1,000 at least.

LOS ANGELOS county, Cal., owes for gopher and squirrel scalps the sum of $10,364, and yet the vaimints are as thick as ever; 206,287 have been captured and scalped.

A WOMAN in Worcester, Mass., whose buildings were set on fire and damaged by lightning, has recovered damages from the lightning rod company, whose agent, when fixing the rods in the building, guaranteed protection.

A FIRE early yesterday morning in 371 Broadway, New York, occupied by C. B Rouss, dry goods auctioneer, and A. Fordman & Co., importers of lace and fine white goods, occasioned a loss estimated at $100,000.

THE organization of a new company to lay a light cable from Great Britain to Halifax, via Azores, is announced, with a capital of £380,000. The prospectus says it is the intention of the company to convey messages at the rate of one shilling per word.

AN effort is said to be making to induce the New York authorities to abandon the prosecution of Michael Morton, the fugitive ex Court House Commissioner, on condition that he makes affidavits that may serve in the impending and prospective suits.

THE Inebriates' Home of Kings county, New York, treated two hundred and thirty-nine drunkards during the past year, and the report claims that old customers, who have been burdens on the county institutions for years, are never heard of again after they have passed through its wards.

THE school book swindle has long vexed nearly every school district in the country. The Missouri Legislature, to correct the evil, is considering a bill which provides for a universal series of text books, to be prepared by the State Superintendent of Schools and to be copyrighted by the State. Uniformity, at least, is needed in every State.

THE export of rails from Great Britain to the United States for the month of December was but 7,747 tons, against 31,686 tons in December the year before. The total exports of rails from Great Britain for the month were 49,550 tons, against 67,998 tons in December, 1872. The exports for the entire year 1873 were 786,800 tons, against 945,420 tons in 1872, a decrease of 158,620 tons.

GENERAL regret is expressed that the famous horse Tom Bowling will not run at the ensuing spring meeting of the Jerome Park Association, Mr. McGrath refusing to allow of any extra weight being placed upon the horse as a penalty for his victories. Mr. McGrath is represented as willing to run Tom Bowling on his merits against any horse in the country, but will not consent to have the animal punished for his success.

THE Department of Agriculture has received favorable reports from nearly all of the Southern States with regard to the experiments made in the culture of jute. That raised in Louisiana is said to be superior to the original jute of India, and a Georgia planter believes that at five cents per pound net, it will pay better to raise jute than cotton. Gunny bags and ropes are made from jute, the finer qualities of which are used for making imitations of human hair.

AN apparatus has been designed for cooling overheated rooms, churches, railway carriages, etc. It consists of a small steam engine, to which is attached a second cylinder for condensing ether vapor. In some experiments with this apparatus the air of a room, after being withdrawn at a temperature of sixty-two degrees, was almost immediately returned into it at forty five degrees; while, as this process continued, the temperature of the room was rapidly reduced, and might easily have been brought to the freezing point and so maintained.

MASSACHUSETTS, through her Legislature, has just shown her earnest interest in the Centennial by requesting her Senators and Representatives in Congress "to give their support to all reasonable Congressional appropriations which may be required to carry on the proposed Centennial Exposition in such a manner as to make it a complete representation of the various industries of the nation, and a worthy tribute to those great men who secured for us the inestimable blessings of a free Republic."

THERE is one act of politeness which, in some of the European countries, the poorest peasant never forgets. It is the salutation of the dead. A funeral passing through the streets of Pittsburgh or London is treated with no more consideration than a street car, but in Italy, every hat would be raised in reverent salutation as the corpse went by. There may, perhaps, be very little sincerity in the feeling which prompts the salutation, but it is one of those graceful little actions by which we express sympathy for the bereaved, and acknowledge, in the presence of death, that touch of nature which makes us kin.

A WOMAN named Brink, while boarding at a house in Port Jervis, N. Y., gave birth to a child. When she came to leave the house she could not pay her board, and the child was kept as security. The mother went to get her baby several times, but was not allowed to have it until she paid her board. She finally stated her case to officer Burton, who went and demanded the child. After some angry discussion the boarding house keeper stripped the child of all its clothing, and told the officer to take it. He wrapped the disputed property in a shawl and delivered it to the rejoicing mother.

CALIFORNIA being a new State, thinks she must always be proposing something new. Her newspapers have lately been finding fault with the State prison system, and now call for the abolishment of penitentiaries and the turning over of each county's criminals to their respective counties, said counties to employ the criminals "in the construction of free roads and bridges, in planting trees on the lines of highways, in laying out and forming parks and pleasure grounds, in grading hills that are obstructions to the growth of cities, and filling in or reclaiming pestilential marshes and sloughs, in improving the navigation of our rivers, digging ditches for the irrigation of our arid plains, and in doing a thousand other useful things that would be otherwise left undone."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $776,351 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—GEORGE A. BERRY, President; John Scott, James Park, jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

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STRINGER'S FULMONIC SYRUP,

Prepared from a private receipt of a celebrated physician to England—is the only infallible remedy in this country for the speedy relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Hooping Cough, Hoarseness, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Sore Throat, Asthma, Pains in the Chest, and other Pulmonary Affections, however long they may have been standing.

Its astonishing activity always thrilling or irritation of the throat or lungs, and thousands have been cured by it both here and abroad, after every other known remedy has been tried and found useless, and the skill of the physician has failed. Sold only at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Victoria *Magazine* says that Germany stands lower in civilization than any European country except Turkey; for in no other country does woman occupy so ignoble and servile a position. In England women are treated with respect; in France and America they are worshipped; in Germany they are simply utilized.

IN a recent letter from Russia United States Minister Jewell writes: "Banks have been regularly chartered here now for about ten years, and pay all of them 8, 9, and 10 per cent. dividends. These stocks are all worth from 120 to 160. I have not yet learned how many there are in operation, but there has as yet been no failure among them. The Government exercises a strict watch over them, and a defalcation would be simply 'the army of life or the the Siberian mines,' and criminals do not escape here."

THE Sultan Siri, of Acheen, is reported to have died of the cholera, just as the Dutch war of conquest terminated in defeat for his people. If this be so the Sultan has had a melancholy fate. He was a monarch of great spirit and fine determination, deserving well of his Mohametan subjects, whose interests he protected with more valor than discretion. If the terrible scourge has really broken out in the island of Sumatra, there is danger that the Dutch troops may carry the contagion to European waters.

IN 1874 the number of mines owned by Russia, and producing gold, were 979, platinum 6, silver 21, copper 76, iron 1174, zinc 6, cobalt 1, tin 1, coal 327, pyrites 1, chromium 6, rock salt 4, besides 697 naptha pits. Their yield was from 17,000,000 tons gold sand, 84,400 lbs. of gold, from 168,000 tons of platinum sand, 4,504 lbs. of platinum; 35,120 tons of silver ore, 100,365 tons of copper ore, 820,000 tons of iron ore, 42,400 tons of zinc ore, 10½ tons cobalt ore, 6,000 tons pyrites, 817,000 tons of coal (stone-coal and lignate), 22,000 tons of naptha, 7,000 tons of chromic iron ore, and 455,000 tons of rock salt. The smelting works of Russia produced from these ores, 29,000 lbs. silver, 1,740 tons of lead, 4,200 of copper 8, of tin, 2,700 of spelter, 354,000 pig iron, 30,000 iron castings, 341,500 wrought iron, 7,000 steel, 350 copper sheets, 500 zinc sheets. The works gave employment to 266,300 men.

A LETTER from Paris says: "The general belief in educated circles is that while Prince Bismarck would avoid war by preference, he would not miss a pretext which would give him the appearance of right and enable him to crush, once for all, the Ultramontane party. The recent elections to the Prussian Parliament have demonstrated the extreme improbability of Prince Bismarck's success by purely legal or parliamentary means. The Catholics have gained thirty-five seats in the Landtag over and above what they had, and the Liberals have gained considerably. The French Bishops announce their intention to resist any attempt to muzzle them, and Pius IX. has counseled them to fight the good fight of faith, even until martyrdom. As corollary to all this, the bourse has been falling frightfully the past three days, spreading consternation in financial circles."

Glastonbury Barbarity.

The Smith sisters and their cows appear not to be the only persecuted members of the sex in Glastonbury. Masculine barbarity has achieved a mammoth growth in that town. The last instance of woman's wrongs is furnished from the school room. A young student of Wesleyan University teaching there saw one of his pupils writing a note, and told her to let him see it. She declined on the ground that it was not to be profaned by masculine eyes, whereupon he forgot all about moral suasion and the tender topics of the University, and gave her a severe beating. The girl, it is said, is severely injured. The amateur teacher was run out of town, and threatened with mob law. If this is the way men act in Glastonbury, it is not surprising that the woman's-rights contest is carried on with unusual vigor there. The catchword "tyrant man" appears to possess a significance there which is happily wanting elsewhere.

A Plumber's Offer.

The following story is from the Boston *Journal*, and during the present "cold snap" some persons may read it as describing rather a serious and altogether too seasonable a reality:

Citizen—"Well, you see how it is yourself, Mr. Plumber. The girl left the laundry door window open, the thermometer touched zero, water-pipes froze, then burst, and as no one knew how to put off the plaguey thing, the water run half of the night."

Plumber—"Yes, I see; very bad break; wants new plumbing throughout; miserable pipes—wonder it didn't happen long ago."

Citizen—"How much is it going to cost to plumb up in good shape, including tenders?"

Plumber—"Well, I don't know, but I think I will take the house in part payment."

Father Made Happy.

There is a most ingenious Marshal in Flushing, Long Island, a gentleman who is remarkable for the success of his little games on people. Just before New Year's a little girl gave him $3 to get her a pair of gloves New York for a present. The Flushing Marshal got the gloves for $2.50, told the little girl they cost $1.75, gave a quarter change, put the half dollar in his pocket, and nearly chuckled himself into a case of genuine apoplexy over the success of his operation. New Year's morning his wife presented him with a pair of gloves and explained how she had secretly arranged for their purchase with a little girl. The Flushing Marshal put the gloves in his pocket, smiled lightly, and narrowly escaped fainting dead away. We purposely avoided bringing out this hero until after President Grant had secured his Chief Justice.—*Danbury News.*

Too Much for the Schoolmaster.

A class of four boys, about sixteen years of age each, in Lansingburgh, was left absent, were turned over to the tender scrutiny of an old Professor who was neither loved nor liked by the class. It is the practice in this school to appoint one in each class treasurer, whose duty it is to collect the pennies and keep the records of the class. The Professor, therefore, handed a small card to one of the boys, saying, "I appoint you treasurer to-day." The boy looked at the card, and, handing it to his classmate, said, "I pass." The second boy also muttered "I pass" on receiving it as he passed it over to the third. No. 3 said, "I turn it down," and handed it to the last boy, who, handing it back to the teacher, remarked, "I can't make it." The training those boys get at home is one of the things the doctor don't comprehend.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or hernia is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

CARPETS!
OIL CLOTHS!
MATTINGS.

Hemp Carpets,
Cottage Carpets,
Rag Carpets,
2 and 3 ply Ingrains,
Tapestry Brussels,
Body Brussels.
Cocoa Mattings,
Straw Mattings
Cocoa and Thread Door Matts,
Lace Curtains,
Vestibule Laces,
Cornices, Window Blinds,
Window Hollands,
Window Fixings,
Stair Rods, &c., &c.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Linen and Gum Sheetings,
Table Linens, in great variety,
Table Damasks,
Table Cloths, in all colors,
Tickings, Checks,
Ginghams, Chambrays,
Chintzes, &c., &c.,
Shirting Prints,
Mourning Prints,
Medium Dark Prints,

"Elastic Sponge,"

FOR PILLOWS, &c.

Extra Bargains on Counters in

DOMESTIC GOODS

AT PRESENT AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

February 3d, 1874.

HAMBURG

EMBROIDERIES

OPENED

THIS DAY,

ANOTHER NEW LOT OF

3,000 PIECES.

New Patterns,
All Widths,

AT THE

LOW PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 and 199

PENN AVENUE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

HENRY McCALLUM,

CARPETS.

NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS
REDUCED!

Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.

Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

THE OPPORTUNITY

Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at

Much Lower Prices

THAN HERETOFORE.

Bargains in

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, &c.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

OILS, &c.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.

OFFICES:

111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
95 BEAVER STREET, New York.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

PETROLEUM.

Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments and Returns and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments.

Waring Brothers,

Successors to WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth avenue,
Philadelphia address,
Waring Brothers & Co.,
No. 307 Walnut street.

RIDDLE, ELY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, September 12, 1873.

NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny river, that the Contractor for the Stonework of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 212 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 212 feet apart across the river to Smoky Island. The Contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on the Channel Pier as a signal of danger.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.

DRY GOODS.

Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods,
Fancy Goods,

Bias Tucking,
Embroidered Letters,
Edgings and Insertings.
Embroidered Pillow Shams,
Tucked Pillow Shams,
Stamped Pillow Shams,
Ladies' Fine Underwear,
Misses' Fine Underwear, all sizes,
Misses' Complete Sets, very fine.
Ladies' and Misses' Chemise,
Ladies' and Misses' Night Gowns,
Ladies' Morning Wrappers,
Infants' Short Dresses,
Infants' Embroidered Robes,
Infants' Skirts and Shirts.
White Waists,
Colored Waists,
Alpaca Waists,
Ladies' and Misses' White Skirts,
Ladies' Striped Skirts,
White Skirting, Tucked and Embroidered.
Hats and Bonnets,
Bonnet Shapes, newest styles,
Bonnet Trimmings, &c., &c.
Ribbons and Scarfs,
Flowers and Feathers,
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
Hosiery,
Collars and Cuffs,
Sleeve Buttons, Jewelry, &c.

A Very Fine Stock in

Furnishing Goods,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

OPENING

OF

New Spring Chintzes

Bordered, Striped and Figured.

PERCALES
AND
PRINTS.

White, Orr & Co.,

Are offering a large stock of

LATEST STYLES

In the above goods.

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Bona Fide Reductions

ON

PANIC PRICES.

Winter Undershirts and Drawers,
A complete line at 20 to 50 cents on the dollar off.

Fine English and French Cloth Gloves,
AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.

Fine Dress Shirts, French Yoke,
At 20 per cent. discount.

Hamburg Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Laces, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,
At one-half their former value.

EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
At 75c, $1 00 and $1 50 each.

Owing to a change in our firm soon to take place, bargains can now be had.

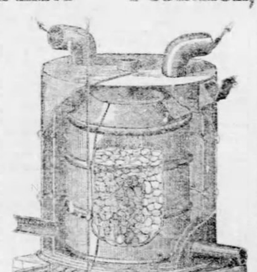
Macrum & Carlisle,

27 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

THE

FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,

SILES' IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts. Fine and Common Frames for Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

206 and 208 Liberty Street

DRY GOODS!

English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at

H. J. LYNCH'S,

No. 96 Market Street.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

JUST RECEIVED BY

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,

128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.

With a full assortment of Bindders and Shoema stock wholesale and retail.

SPEEDILY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases, at the old established Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excesses in mature years and which produces some of the following effects, as nervousness, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfitsthe victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

DRESS GOODS,

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Delaines,
Repps,
Colored Alpacas,
Black Poplins,
Black Alpacas,
Black French Merinos,
Merinos,
Empress Cloths,
Cashmeres, Satines, &c.,
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Turquoise Silks, &c.
Broad Cloths,
Silk and Wool Mixed
Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.
New Shawls,
New Scarfs,
New Jackets,
New Black Suits,
New Colored Suits,
New Striped Suits,
New Piques,
New Nainsooks,
New Jaconets.
Tarlatanes,
Swisses,
White Tucking.

Great Inducements

IN ALL OF THE ABOVE AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

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FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers

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New Cone Furnaces

WELLMAN REFLECTOR

Grates and Stoves,

MARBELIZED

SLATE MANTELS.

ALSO

Common Fronts and Grates,

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, a large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE

Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating qualities it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of BUTLER STREET, from Forty-ninth street to Bridge near McMahon's Refinery, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President not Business Manager.

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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1874.

The week opens with an easy money market, and but light demands. The worst feature of the market, however, may be ascribed to the uncertainty that prevails, owing to the doubt as to what will be the course of Congress. Business is dull, because prices may suddenly rise or fall, and hence money is not in demand. Once decided action is taken, whatever its nature, we shall have activity in demand, and a healthful, rather than stagnant market.

Stocks were active and higher yesterday, under the inspiration of what seems to be a bull movement. The chief advance, however, is among the higher priced stocks, although the entire list seemed strong.

The following comparison of railway earnings shows a general prosperity in railroad business. The comparison is for January, of each year:

	1873.	1874.
Atlantic and Great Western	$ 374,719	$ 408,439
Atlantic, Pacific and leased lines	314,553	342,400
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota	61,136	108,303
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana	356,382	363,053
Chicago and Northwest'n	798,468	993,490
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes	47,515	53,516
Erie	1,326,505	1,462,650
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	1,445,122	1,519,249
Marietta & Cincinnati	170,023	171,028
Michigan Central	475,897	571,787
Milwaukee & St. Paul	534,715	654,460
St. Louis Iron Mountain	146,161	154,560
St. Louis, Kansas City & Mo	189,553	177,331
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	105,925	88,000
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute branches	45,577	35,500
St. Louis & Southeastern	83,200	112,000
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	79,591	98,974
Toledo, Wabash & Western	376,290	423,343
West Wisconsin	34,583	31,869
Total	$6,669,915	$7,820,882
Increase		1,150,967

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Gold closed at	111¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s—1867—coupons	104¾	105¼
Do., do. 1881	118¾	119¼
6-20s 1862	116½	116¾
" 1865	118¾	118¾
" 1865 new	117¾	118
" 1867	118¾	119¼
" 1868—coupons	118¾	119¼
10-40's	111¾	111¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	115¾
Currency 6's	116	116¾
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104½	105¼
Erie	48¾	48¾
Erie, Preferred	67¾	68¼
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾
Michigan Southern	82¾	83¾
Do. Central	93	93
North Western Common	59½	60¾
Do. preferred	76¾	77¾
Rock Island	89½	89¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89½	89¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	43¾
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	78¼
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34¾
Union Pacific	36	36¾
Toledo & Wabash	53¼	53¾
Harlem	128¾	130¾
Chicago and Alton	110	111¾
Adams Express	95¾	
American Express	65	
U. S. Express	71¾	107¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	95¾	
I. C.	107	108¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of live stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	49¾	49¾
Penna. scrip	97	
Reading	56¾	56¾
United Cos. of N. J.	123¾	123¾
Oil Creek	19¾	21¾
Lehigh Valley	49¾	50
N. Y. C. R. R. 7-30	91	91¾
Central Transportation	45	45
Empire do.	50	50
Penna. scrip dividend	96¾	

NEW YORK, February 9, 1874.

The customs receipts were $250,000. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $289,000. Money was very plentiful, and closed at 4 per cent. on Government bonds. Dealers cannot find employment for all the money offered them. Sterling was dull at 483¾ for sixty days, and 486¼ for sight. Gold ranged 111¾@112¾, and closed at 112. The carrying rates were 3¼@5. The clearings were $32,000,000. State bonds were quiet and steady. Governments were strong, with the highest prices at the close. The stock market was active and strong, with a general upward movement of from ¼ to 1¾. A reaction of ¼@¾ occured just before the close, but the market closed firm. The leading features were Northwest common and preferred, Western Union, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail and Lake Shore. The sales to twelve o'clock to-day amounted to 194,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Western Union, 12,000 Union Pacific, 17,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 Ohios, 17,000 Wabash, 18,000 New York Central, 26,000 Lake Shore, 7,600 Lackawanna, 23,000 Northwestern, 9,000 Northwestern preferred, and 5,500 Rock Island.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 119½; 5-20's '62, 116¾; do. '64, 118¾; do. '65, 117¾; 5 20s, '65, new, 118; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 119¾; new 5's, 113; 10-40's, 115¼; Currency 6's, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 92¾; Tennessee, old, 84¾; do. new, 84¾; Virginia, new, 45; do. old, 38¾; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 84; Western Union Telegraph Co., 77¾; Quicksilver, 34¾; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 76¾; American Express, 64¾; United States Express, 72¾; Pacific Mail, 43¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 49; do. preferred, 76; Harlem, 130; do. preferred, 126; Michigan Central, 92¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¼; Northwestern common, 60¾; do. preferred, 77¾; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 108¾; St. Paul, 48¾; do preferred, 74¼; Toledo & Wabash, 53¾; do. preferred, 72; Ft. Wayne, 96¼; Terre Haute, 14¾; do. preferred, 34; Chicago & Alton, 111¾; do. preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 34¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84¾; Burlington & Quincy, 109; Lake Shore, 84; Panama, 317½; Illinois Central, 107¾; Union Pacific, 35; Central Pacific, 98; Union, 86; Hartford & Erie, 3¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾.

LONDON, February 9—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day was £2,000. Consols: money 92@92¾; account 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 108¾; do of '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 106¼; new 5s 102¾; New York Central, 93¾; Erie, 41¾; do preferred, 69.

PARIS, February 6—Rentes 58f 57½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 9, 1874.

APPLES—The arrivals continue meagre, but the same is true of the demand, hence the supply, notwithstanding it is light as compared with what it usually is at this season of the year, and prices remain as last quoted, $3.50@5.50 ₱ brl. for common to fair, and $6@4.50 for prime to choice.

ALE—Notwithstanding Barley is worth about double what it was selling at this time last year, there has been no advance made as yet in the price of Ale, and brewers very naturally complain that there is no margin of profit at present rates. We continue to quote X at 39 per brl. to the country, and 38 to the city. XX at 10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls. in proportion.

ASHES—The demand for everything in this line continues light, and no improvement need be looked for until the window glass factories, the chief consumers, start up again. Common Soda Ash, 4@ ₱ cent, 4; high test refined, 5; Pearls, 11, Potash, 9. Nitrate Soda, 5. Manganese, 6¼ cts. Garland's Arsenic, 5.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand, and as the arrivals are falling off and the supply is steadily being reduced, the market is firmer but prices remain unchanged, ranging from 65 to 75c ₱ gallon, according to quality.

BEANS—The demand is gradually increasing slightly, but it is by no means active, and the supply notwithstanding the arrivals recently have been comparatively light, is still in excess of present requirements, and prices remain unchanged, $2@2.25 ₱ bushel. It is almost certain that the consumption of Beans will be largely increased within the next thirty or sixty days, as they will be substituted more or less for Potatoes, because of their being so much cheaper. We understand that several prime lots of town have bought pretty largely with this in view, and there is not much doubt but what there is money in them at present prices.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and the season is about over; may be quoted at 3¼@3½c per ₱ in round lots, and 3¾@4c in a jobbing way.

BEESWAX—Continues dull, but as the receipts recently have been comparatively light, the supply is not increasing; last sales reported some time since, were within the range of 25@28c.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 25c; two and one-half bushel, 43; three bushel, 50.

BROOM CORN—There has been more inquiry recently, and while lower for small lots, the bulk of the arrivals continue light and the supply is steadily being reduced, the market is firmer within, however, a very few days, we think. We continue to quote red at 5¾@6¾; green, 7@8, and fair at 6@10.

BROOMS—Following are the factory prices: No. 2, $2 per dozen No. 3, $2.50. No. 4, $3. No. 5, $3.25. No. 6, $3.50. Carpet Brooms, $4. Toy Brooms and Whisks, $1.50@3. In a jobbing way, from store, 25 to 37½c per dozen additional.

BUTTER—The market, contrary to general expectations, continues to hold its own, indeed, instead of a break, prices, especially for the better grades are advancing, as the supply, especially this character, is scarcely equal to the demand. Quotations may be given at 14@18 for inferior to common; 25@30 for medium to good, and 30@38 and 40 for prime to choice. It was expected a couple of weeks ago that the market could not possibly hold out much longer, as prices were higher here than in any of the Eastern markets. But these expectations, as we have not been realized, and prices, it is stated, have advanced in the latter markets recently, consequently the prospect for a decline are not as bright as they were a month ago.

COPPER—Following are the card rates, cash and 30 days, by the Parke & Lyon Co.: Brazlers' Copper, 15 lb. sheets and upward, 35c. Brazlers' Copper, 10, 11 and 12 lb. sheets, 33c. Brazlers' Copper, 8 lb. and less, 31c. Tinned Sheets under 24 in. diameter, 38c. Circles, 24 in diameter and over, 41c. Segment and Pattern Sheets, 38c. Straight Bolts, 14 in., 42c. Bolt Copper, 40c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Rosendale cement, $4.00@4.50 ₱ barrel Louisville, $2.50; Cumberland, $2.50. James—Cleveland white, Toledo and Fremont, $2 ₱ barrel; Calcined Plaster, Eastern—$4.50; Michigan, $3.50@3.75.

COTTON, SHEETING AND YARNS—Penn Mill A. No. 1-44 Sheeting 7½c. Nonatook, 7½c. Pittsburgh Family, 10½c. Juniata, 8, fine, 10c; White Carpet Chain fine, 23c Colored, 40c. Cotton Batting, 16. Cotton Twine, 35.

CRACKERS—Water, 7 S. Y. Water, 7. Oyesters, 6@6½. Soda, 7. Soda Extra, 9½.

CHEESE—There has been a tolerably brisk demand recently, but the supply is not increasing; last sales reported some time since, were within the range of 25@28c.

CORDAGE & ROPE—Manilla rope, ¾ inch in diameter and upwards, 20c ₱ lb. Sisal rope, ¾ to 5-16, 19½; tarred rope and lath yarn, 16c and hay and leather twine, 18½. Sisal rope—¾ and 5-16 inch diameter, 19½. No. 1 Manilla, 16. No. 2, 15½; hay and spoke twine, 16. Oil well drilling cables—hawser laid, 17½c do. bolt rope and yarn, 18. Sand pump rope, 17½.

CANNED GOODS—There is no improvement to note in the demand, which is unusually light for this season of the year, not withstanding prices for nearly everything in this line are lower than at the opening of the season, and much lower than expected. We continue to quote the following to-day, at $1.35@1.50 for 2 lb. Peaches; $2.10@2.35 for 2s; Tomatoes, $2.25@ 2.35 Winslow's Corn, $2.0@3. A round lot could, of course, be obtained under quoted rates

COKE—Orders are reported as coming in quite freely by dealers, but trade continues in an unsatisfactory condition for manufacturers, some of whom have carried all through the fall, locked up in stock and have to sacrifice in order to raise funds. We are assured that present prices, say $3.25 ₱ ton, delivered in Pittsburgh, scarcely covers actual cost, and the demand, even at this, light.

CHEESE—There is a continued good demand for the better grades, and since the date of our last weekly report, a further advance has been established. We now quote full cream factory at 15@15½ to the trade, and 16@16½ in a jobbing way. Low grade Cheese is dull and hard to sell at any price.

COUNTRY LARD—8@8½ ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—In fair supply, but with a steady demand; prices are fully maintained, ranging from $10 to $12 per brl., according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—The market has been comparatively quiet during the week, but the recent advance in both Apples and Peaches is fully sustained. Peaches quotable at 10@12 for Halves; 16@18 for Quarters, and 18@20 for Eighths. Apples, 8@9c, as to quality and condition. Blackberries, 10@15. Pitted Cherries, 20@22, unpitted, 6@8. Dried Corn, 12@13c, as to quality.

EGGS—There has been a slight improvement in the demand for fresh within the past few days, but prices remain unchanged, 22@23c. Pickled continue very dull, and dealers generally report that they are hard to dispose of at any price. There were never such a glut of pickled eggs in this market as there has been this winter.

FIRE BRICK—Trade is improving and price, are firmer but unchanged. Woodland, $36; Apollo, $35; Bolivar, $35; West Virginia, $18.

FIRE CLAY—In fair supply, but the demand is only fair and prices remain about as last quoted. No. 1 fire geese, 67@68 wholesale, and 72@75 delivered in jobbing way.

FLOUR—Trade, so far as our market is concerned, has been rather quiet during the past week. Some dealers report it rather dull, while others say it is no change to note in prices. We continue to quote at $7.25@7.75 for spring wheat flours; $8@8.50 for winter wheat, and $9@10 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade has been moderately active during the week, but the market, owing to the continued liberal receipts and offerings the market is not as strong as it was at the date of our last weekly report. Wheat, notwithstanding the arrivals continue light, is weak in sympathy with the product, and prices are lower; we reduce our quotations for the week as follows: Pennsylvania and Ohio red, $1.55@1.65; white, $1.60@1.75. The arrivals of Oats have just been sufficient to meet the wants of millers, hence there has been no quotable change in rates, 54 to 56, as to quality. Bar Corn has been coming in pretty freely for some time past, and we reduce our quotations to 68 for mixed and white, and 70 for prime yellow. Shelled is in light supply, and may be fairly quoted at 70@72 for new, and 78@85 for old. The arrivals and offerings of Rye, except what is owned by consumers, continue very limited, and with some inquiry prices are advancing; we now quote at 85@1.05. There has been quite a tumble in the Chicago Barley market within the past week, from which it is evident that the "corner" has collapsed. At present the market is very unsettled, and brewers are buying very sparingly of it, all, in expectation of a still further shrinkage.

GLASS—Window glass remains unchanged and is meagre, and as the season is about over, we omit quotations.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio Coffee gained about ¼c of the late decline on Thursday and Friday of last week, and at this writing the advance is fully sustained. The opinion is held in some quarters that March will show higher prices than have yet been seen, while many believe the highest point has been reached, and others that everything depends on the state of the market at the point of purchase, the next news it being looked for with unusual interest. It would not surprise us to see money and pluck rule the day, and put Coffee to a high place. Decreased consumption and large daily receipts at Rio will alone prevent it. Sugar—Stronger and the demand better. Rice—The best grades selling at Charleston, with a speculative feeling and large transactions. Molasses—New Orleans firm. Syrups steady. Lard oil on the upward move.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ₱ cans, $1.50 ₱ dozen; ½ do. $3.25. Royal, ¼ ₱ cans, $1.5; 6 do. $5 ₱ dozen.

OAT MEAL—Per keg, $4.50; per barrel, $8.50. Pearl Barley, No. 1, and 4, 7¾@ ₱ lb.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 28 cents; Grain Allspice, 20 cents; whole Cloves, 50 cents; Cassia, 40c; Nutmegs, $1.35, Ground spices in 6 pound cans, Mustard, 36c; Allspice, 30c; Cloves, 40c; Ginger, 30c; Cloves, 50c; Cayenne Pepper, 55c; White Pepper, 50c.

CANDLES—Mould Candles, 11¾c; Stearine, 14 Star do., 19.

SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 10; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $6.75 per box; Procter & Gamble's German, 7½; Extra wax, 7c; Superior, 6c; Woman's Friend, 5.50; Old Main, 5c; Scrubbine, 4c

SUNDRIES—Turkey Prunes, 15 cents; Currants, 7½@8c; Layer Raisins, $3.25 ₱ box, Valencia Raisins, new, 12½c ₱ lb; White Vinegar, imported, 35c; Cider Vinegar, 18 to 20c; Sugar Syrup, 45c; Concentrated Lye $8.00; Wheeling Tobies, $9.50; Conger and Darrow's Corn Starch, Silver and Satin, 10; Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9; Pearl Starch, 5.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations: Extra No. 1 Mess Mackerel $36.00, No. 1 mess mackerel 34.00, Extra No. 1 shore mackerel 32.00, No. 1 shore mackerel, 30.00, Extra No. 2 Mackerel $29, No. 1 bs mackerel 30.00, Extra No. 2 shore mackerel 18.00, No. 2 large bay mackerel 16.50, large No. 2 bay mackerel $15.50@16, medium No. 3 mackerel 13.00. Split Labrador Herring 8.50, Split Shore Herring 8.00, Round Shore Herring 7.00 Smoked Herring 12c. Whitefish, ₱ half barrel 7.00, Lake Trout, per half barrel 7.00, large Georges Codfish, per 100 lbs, 6.50, medium do. 5.00, large Grand Bank Codfish, 6.00, medium do. 5.00, Lake Herring, ½ brls $4.50; ¼ brls. $2.50.

SEGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½; Standard A, 11½; B, 10½; Ex. C, ½ Circle C, 9½. Franklin Extra C, 8½. Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¼. Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 31@33; good to prime, 30@31; fair, 28@29. Roasted 1 pound packages, Grocers' Copper, 15 lb. sheets and upward, 35c. Brazlers' Copper, 10, 11 and 12 lb. sheets, 33c. Brazlers' Copper, 8 lb. and less, 31c. Tinned Sheets under 24 in. diameter, 38c. Circles, 24 in diameter and over, 41c. Segment and Pattern Sheets, 38c. Straight Bolts, 14 in., 42c. Bolt Copper, 40c.

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THE CONVENTIONS.

A Brilliant Field Day in Local Politics.

Gatherings of Republicans to Prepare for February—Plain Sailing in Nos. 2 and 3—Music in Convention No. 1—The Great Struggle for the Mayoralty.

How the Battle was Fought—Lively Preliminary Skirmishing—A Very Sharp and Close Contest—Mr. Wm C. McCarthy Nominated for Mayor—The Opposing Delegates Retire—The Whys and Wherefores of it All.

Yesterday, in Republican circles in this city was devoted to the Conventions called for the purpose of nominating candidates for city offices, and the day in its details and in its results proved to be one of the most exciting ever known in municipal politics. What was accomplished and how it was brought about will be learned from the appended reports of the operations of the day, in and out of the Conventions.

CONVENTION NO. 1.

NOMINATING FOR MAYOR.

The Convention called to nominate a Mayor, and designated as Convention No. 1, was the chief point of attraction, from the fact that a lively contest was anticipated there, while in the others, the general expectation was that nothing would occur to mar the harmony of the proceedings,—an expectation that was subsequently realized.

The Convention was held in the old City Hall, and toward it, as early as nine o'clock, the leaders of the factions, with a few of their followers, bent their steps. From the appearance of things it was evident that the anti-delavian janitor had been taken by surprise, as the room was about as cold as an iceberg in January, and the dust of many days was distinctly visible upon the few bench-and-chairs which had been provided on the stage for the delegates; the main body of the hall was thus left for the friendly spectators, who began to gather early and manifested every interest in the proceedings.

By ten o'clock, the hour named for the Convention, the delegates, the candidates had assembled, and quite a large crowd of outsiders had gathered in front of the stage, awaiting the

OPENING OF THE MEETING.

Promptly at ten o'clock Mr. Jenkin Jones, who had been appointed for the duty by the City Executive Committee, ascended the platform and called the meeting to order.

Mr. B. W. Morgan, who, with several others, were on the platform at the time, suggested that as the delegates were packed themselves from the crowd and at once take the seats provided for them on the platform.

Mr. W. B. Negley thought it would be well to first ascertain who were delegates.

At this point some one suggested that the election of temporary officers was next in order and action upon this suggestion, Messrs. W. B. Hays (McCarthy) and Thomas McConnell (Gross) were chosen.

Mr. Wm. B. Negley now moved that the roll of delegates be called over, and that as their credentials were handed in and approved the delegates take their seats on the platform.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Morgan and carried.

THE FIRST CONTEST.

The Secretaries then proceeded to call the roll, and everything progressed smoothly until the Fourth ward was called when Mr. B. W. Morgan handed in his papers as a representative from that ward.

It was announced that there was a contest in the ward.

Mr. Negley then moved that the consideration of contested seats be laid over until the meeting was permanently organized, and a regular Committee was appointed to take charge of the papers and report to the Convention.

Mr. Morgan—Why do you mean by that, in case of a contest, to keep out the delegate who holds the credentials until after the organization.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Mr. Negley—Why not? We don't know who is an authorized delegate until after the contest is settled.

Mr. Morgan (excitedly)—Why, gentlemen, it is parliamentary usage the world over to give the seat to the party with the certificate, and let the Committee on Contested Seats determine the matter afterwards. The act of Assembly provides this in the case of Councilmen, and the matter seems perfectly clear, and I ask Mr. Negley, as an honest and honorable man, if this is not so?

Mr. Negley—No, sir; your position is not right. I think it but fair that no delegate be allowed to vote unless he is fairly entitled to the seat.

Mr. Morgan—Our rules require all who have certificates to take seats, and then after the permanent organization of the Convention, the contested seats are to be decided by a committee. Is that not fair?

Mr. Negley—No, sir, it is not; and I say under the motion we have just passed, that no delegate can take his seat until his credentials are approved. [Applause.]

Mr. Morgan—Well, I never heard the like. Now, sir, I will put it to you again, Mr. Negley, as an honorable man. You are President of Councils. When a man comes to that Council and presents a certificate, is he not received, and if his seat is contested, does he not retain that seat until after the organization, and until a committee is regularly appointed and reports on the case. [Applause.]

Mr. Negley—This is not Councils. The act of Assembly makes us do that for Councils, but this is not a legislative body.

RECONSIDERING.

Mr. Morgan—It is governed by legislative rules. And, sir, if that is the point, I voted under a misapprehension and demand a reconsideration of the motion made by Mr. Negley and passed, and also move that all voting be viva voce. [Cheers.]

The Chairman then put the motion to reconsider the motion of Mr. Negley and declared it carried.

Mr. Morgan—I now move that all persons having certificates be entitled to votes until the question of contests is decided by a committee appointed after organization.

This motion was greeted with a storm of "ayes," and a hardly less vigorous outburst of "nays."

What chair decided the motion carried, which elicited cheers from some of the delegates and spectators.

The Secretaries then proceeded to receive the credentials of the delegates, and as each man handed in his paper he took his seat on the platform—the Mayoralty candidates themselves on the right and the Gross men on the left of the stage, leaving an 8 by 10 space between for the officers and speakers.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

There was silence for a few moments. When Mr. Mr. Morgan moved that the Convention proceed to a permanent organization, and started off with the nomination of Joseph S. Haymaker of the Fifth ward as Chairman. The nomination was received with cheers.

Mr. W. B. Negley, nominated George S. Holliday of the Thirty-fifth ward, which was also greeted with appreciated enthusiasm.

The roll of delegates was then called, with following result—one delegate Mr. Nusser being absent.

J. S. Haymaker	22
G. S. Holliday	21

"Twenty two to twenty-one," shouted an enthusiastic delegate, before the Secretaries could announce the result, but he was brought to a sense of the proprieties by a reproof given by a gentle admonition from his friends to "dry up."

The Secretaries then proclaimed the vote, which was hailed with deafening cheers, in which a portion of the spectators took a hand. Many of the delegates and "outsiders" did not join in.

MR. HAYMAKER'S INAUGURAL.

Mr. Haymaker, in a moment made his way to the platform, and, amid cries of "speech, speech," recklessly deposited his "King William" and hat upon the Secretary's table, stepped to the front and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I do not propose to make a speech on this occasion. I am very thankful for the honor that has been conferred upon me, and in the performance of the duties of the office to which I have been assigned, I shall endeavor to perform them to the best of my ability, and with the sincere hope that it may be of such a character as may commend it by principles of harmony, and that it may cause no ill or hard feeling among the candidates for the office, to be decided to-day. [Applause.]

The campaign upon which we are entering now, is one of which the people generally speak as being of small importance. In the county and State offices the fight has heretofore been largely contested under the belief that it does not matter much how the vote of the city may go, the vote of the townships and boroughs will make the county all right. That is a serious mistake. It is of the utmost importance not only in the county of Allegheny, but in the State of Pennsylvania, that we should have the utmost harmony of feeling with one another. The townships and boroughs frequently say that we always fight among ourselves, and their vote is not necessary to make the county of Allegheny Republican. Let us have a harmonious Convention. Let us not give the opposition an opportunity to point us out as a set of demagogues who fight among ourselves the moment we have an opportunity to do good to ourselves and the city.

With these few remarks, I thank you very kindly for the honor you have bestowed upon me. (Applause.)

CONTESTED SEATS.

Chairman Haymaker—The next business in order is the appointment of Committee on Contested seats. (Cheers).

Mr. Welsh moved that a committee of three be appointed on Contested Seats."

The motion was carried.

"I believe," said the Chairman, "the Chairman has the appointment of that Committee." (Smiles.)

The Chair after a moment's deliberation named Messrs. Welsh, R. Fawcet, (McCarthy) and W. C. Stevens (Kirk). The Committee named at once retired.

COMPLETING THE ORGANIZATION.

Mr. W. B. Negley moved that the organization be completed by appointing Messrs. W. B. Hays, Thomas MacConnell, H. B. Evans and Wm. Ramsey as permanent Secretaries. The motion was seconded by Mr. Morgan, and was unanimously adopted.

At this juncture a voice was heard coming from one of the spectators in the front, and which was discovered to have proceeded from Alderman W. J. Logan, of the Seventh ward, who desired to enter his protest against the admission of the delegate from that section. [Cheers.]

Mr. Morgan—Mr. Chairman—he's an outsider and has no right to be heard.

Mr. Logan—I will be heard. [Cheers and laughter.] I say I enter my protest.

The Chair suggested, as the gentleman was not a delegate, he could not properly be heard.

Mr. Logan was not satisfied and "made for" the platform, but was quieted when he reached that place, upon being told that he could enter his protest before the committee; and he sought the committee room for that purpose.

Mr. Negley here requested the chair to announce that all contests would be heard by the committee.

The chair adopted the suggestion, and stated the committee would meet at once in "that back room," and all contestants should appear before them.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

There was now a lull in the proceedings and nothing of interest occurred for the next half hour—save the arrival of the missing delegate, Mr. Nusser, who was taken in charge by the McCarthy side of the house and welcomed as an addition that was sure to give them the victory. The interval of waiting was spent in private discussions between the leading delegates on either side, but matters were, harmonious enough, and everything seemed as good humored as political Conventions generally are.

SETTLING THE CONTESTS.

Finally the chairman stated that the Committee on Contested Seats was ready to report.

The report of the committee was then read, as follows,

Your Committee on Contested Seats find Benj. W. Morgan, of the Fourth ward, H. B. Evans, of the Fourth ward, J. C. Thomas, of the Thirty-first ward, and H. L. Mason, of the Seventh ward, are entitled to their seats.

They also reported in favor of excluding both the Gross and McCarthy delegates from the Third ward on the ground of fraud.

It was then moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

The motion was received with alternate cheers and hisses.

MR. NEGLEY PROTESTS.

Major Negley—Before that motion is put I wish to say a word. I say if there is to be any shenanigan going on here I will leave the Convention. I am told that in the Thirty-first ward that you turn out a Gross delegate who received seventy-five votes against twenty-five for his opponent, a McCarthy man, and because, it is alleged, there was a Democrat on the board. You turn out the Third ward altogether. Surely the Third is entitled to representation. I tell you, sir, that Committee was packed in the interest of McCarthy. (Cheers.)

ALL ABOUT THE THIRD WARD.

Mr. Morgan—In reply to the gentleman, I have but little to say, that in the Third ward the tally paper and the registry of voters fully showed that there were 131 votes cast, and that was sworn to by the Judge, the Inspector and the Clerk.

Mr. Negley—What did they sign the certificate then for? [Laughter.]

Mr. Morgan—They signed it under a mistake. The clerks swore or stated they were willing to be qualified and to swear that there were only 131 votes cast, and that they counted 151 votes to elect Dr. Gross' delegate. In the case of the thirty-first ward, a Democrat was admitted to the Board, while the rules of the party require that all the members of the Board shall be Republicans. They admitted the Democrats and allowed him to stuff the ballot-box for Kirk. (Applause.) These are facts which were proved before the committee. The committee have endeavored to do what is fair and honest between Dr. Gross, Mr. Kirk and Mr. McCarthy, and it comes with very bad grace, as has been done before, to assert that a man who has not got more to say is nobody. (Applause.) If a man happens to have somebody who is rich behind him he is all right, but if he has to earn his bread by the sweat of his face he is nobody. (Renewed applause.)

Mr. Ochse—(Delegate from the Third ward)—Some one is lying. (Laughter) and I want to know who it is. We did not put a Democrat on our Board.

Mr. Morgan—I said the Twenty-first ward. I didn't mean yours.

Mr. Ochse—"Oh, that alters it."

THE REPORT ADOPTED.

The call was now made for a vote on the adoption of the report. The delegates voted viva voce—all the McCarthy men voting in favor of and the Gross and Kirk men against. The only sensation was when the name of "Nusser" was called out and an answering "aye" was the response. This was received with cheers by the McCarthy delegates, as it indicated their triumph.

The Secretaries after roll call announced the vote as 23 in favor and 21 against.

A RETIRING CAVALCADE.

Mr. Negley arose when the cheers that greeted the announcement had subsided, and remarked.

"Mr. Chairman, as that report has been adopted, I wish to tell the Convention good day. I will not have anything further to do with the matter. (Sensation.)

The gentleman then turned and left the stage, and was followed by all the Gross and Kirk delegates, leaving only those who were in favor of Mr. McCarthy.

The retiring cavalcade was greeted with a great storm of hisses and cheers, but the delegates who left the platform, paid no attention to this and were soon mingled among the crowd.

This diversion interrupted the proceedings a moment, but the remaining delegates, after a hasty consultation among the leaders, concluded to finish the business.

MR. MCCARTHY NOMINATED.

A motion was made to proceed with the business of nominating a candidate for Mayor, which was carried.

Mr. Wm. C. McCarthy was named, and as no other nominations were made, the voting commenced. The secretary called over the full list of delegates, amidst almost perfect silence, and, at the close, announced that Mr. McCarthy had received 23 votes, a majority of the Convention.

The announcement was received with cheers

MR. MCCARTHY SPEAKS.

Incessant calls were then made for Mr. McCarthy and at last he appeared, and was introduced by Chairman Haymaker as the Republican nominee for Mayor, and the man whom I think will be elected. [Great cheering.]

When order had been restored Mr. McCarthy said:

Members of the Convention, and fellow-citizens, to you one and all I return my most sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me on this occasion. If elected to the position proposed, I shall do my whole duty as I have tried to do it heretofore. The only way in which you have to judge of the future in my own case, will be to look at my past. [Applause.] I am proud to point to my record in the City Councils, which you have had in black and white, and by that I am willing to stand or fall.

Look at my votes in the City Council and you will find them always recorded in favor of retrenchment and reform, and a strict accountability in the expenditures of the public money. [Applause.] I do not propose to say anything more on this point, and I will simply add that I trust if such services have been rendered unto this contest, they will now be dropped. So far as any wound concerning myself is concerned, you have applied a balm to it that has cured it instantly. (Applause.)

If any other candidate feels injured, I hope he will do as he promised in his letter to the Executive Committee. With these remarks I bid you good day, and will merely add that from this moment I propose to take off my coat and go into the contest, and do the best I can. I hope you will all assist me. [Applause.]

THE CHAIRMAN CALLED OUT.

The crowd then called upon Mr. Haymaker, and in response, that gentleman at last came forward and said:

"I have again to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and also for the honor of making an address after the nomination has been made. I feel like saying this: From my earliest recollection I have been a Republican. I have always been in favor of the majority ruling in convention, in parties and in every place else. I assert that between two parties as the Republican and the Democratic, that when the Democratic party can show a higher vote they are entitled to the offices. And in such a case I know of no clause in the Constitution or principle of law that will forbid them from enjoying their just rights. If they cannot get their rights by law then it is revolution. In our own party, when a majority meet together by delegates, and make a nomination under all the principles of government, we should abide by the majority rule. A man who pledges himself to any part of a ticket before the Convention, and then finding that he has not been nominated, endeavors to defeat the nominee, is not only unworthy to be a candidate for office but is unworthy to be called by the name of Republican. [Applause.] So far as I am personally concerned, I have always considered myself independent of any party until I have pledged myself to the party, and then I intend to stand by it, right or wrong, so far as pledge goes. Now I say that a man who sells out his vote, after making his pledge to support the Republican nominee, is a good deal worse Republican than the worst possible Democrat. W. C. McCarthy has been declared the nominee, and he pledged himself to stand by the result of this Convention. I sincerely hope that every man in this hall will cast his vote for W. C. McCarthy, and against any opposition he may have, outside or inside the Republican party. [Applause.]

MR. MORGAN'S REMARKS.

The next speaker vociferously invited to have "his say" was Mr. B. W. Morgan, who spoke in this wise:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am glad to meet so many of you here to day, and I am glad to see that you all feel an interest in this contest that we have to fight out next Tuesday week. You see the action of the opposition to William C. McCarthy. In my canvass for Wm. C. McCarthy (and I have been canvassing night and day) I found that the only opposition they could make to him, was that he was a poor man. The only opposition they had to him was that he had to sweat and toil, as the most of you have to do, to make the bread for his family. While the gentleman who was pitted against him canvassed in a magnificent carriage, he had to go in a borrowed buggy. [Applause.] And these gentlemen, Dr. Gross and David Kirk, who are against Mr. McCarthy, have pledged themselves, and by their pledges have pledged their friends, to abide by the decision of this Convention. To day we have polled twenty-three votes for William C. McCarthy, and there are only forty-four votes in the Convention We have a clear majority. But that is not all. Yesterday, when the delegates elected had been announced though the Sunday press they were working, and at midnight I was called out of my bed and told that they were trying to buy our delegates; that they had taken them to the Union Depot Hotel, and there had offered them so much if they would vote against the majority, and I could give the names if it were necessary. But, thank God, there was not one of them who would sell his birthright for a mess of pottage. [Applause.] But all the men for Wm. C. McCarthy are not approachable, and for once I had no fear of their getting hold of these delegates with their cash, which they had spread broadcast. I tell you, if God Almighty ever made a man after his own image, and made that man an honest and truthful man, he made him when he made Wm. C. McCarthy. [Applause.] Born in the City of Pittsburgh, he has never lived outside of the corporate limits of his native city, and I challenge any man, or any set of men, to put their finger on one transaction in which Wm. C. McCarthy was dishonorable or dishonest, and in reference to which he could not stand up and say "I did right as God gave me to see the right." [Applause.]

On Tuesday of next week you and I will go to the polls, and show, I hope, that there are mechanics that have the talent and the power to fill the highest position in the gift of the people of this city. I thank you for the honor of calling upon me, and will close by urging you all to go to the polls and vote for Wm. C. McCarthy. [Applause.]

The majority of the delegates by this time had left the stand and the crowd in the hall was rapidly thinning out, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The "bolt," as it was called, of course was the general theme of conversation after the Convention had adjourned, and formed a most exciting topic of conversation. There were charges on the one side that it had been premeditated, and on the other that it was but the impulse of the moment. The writer, with a desire of gaining information upon the point, embraced an opportunity to converse with Major Negley, leader of the "bolt," in reference thereto.

"Well, Mr. Negley," was the preface, "where are we now?"

"Oh I guess we're all right" was the laughing reply.

"What do you propose to do."

"Do; nothing that I know of just yet."

"Why they say it was all arranged—that you had your plan made up since yesterday."

"It's not so,—not so at all. I never heard it talked about, and I don't think a man of us ever thought of it before we were so outrageously treated."

"Then it was a movement sprung from the impulse of the moment."

"That's it exactly, sir. I really didn't know that a man of them would follow me, and didn't speak to them about it. I only determined after that report was received I wouldn't stay any longer, and so I left. I was about as much surprised as you to find the rest following."

"What will you do then—you must have some plan in view."

"None at all, yet, but I suppose the upshot will be a new candidate. I'm only speaking for myself now.

And the Major at this point was taken in tow by others.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Later in the day, the writer still on the trail, encountered Mr. McCarthy and asked what he "thought about it."

"Think about it," said he, "I think it was a shabby trick, and I am sure it won't win."

"Do you think it was set up?"

"Yes, sir, I do. It wasn't the square thing, but I can stand it. Now, they ought to have stood by me. Gross and Kirk both pledged themselves to that. I had the Convention and they knew it, and so they bolted. Now, if I had been defeated, I'd have stood up like a man and helped either Gross or Kirk, and that's the way they ought to have done with me."

"What do you propose to do now?"

"Well, sir, I tell you I intend to do my best, and we'll make things warm. We'll hold public meetings and let the people fully understand this. I'm not afraid. I've got the nomination fair, and I'll be elected too."

"Well, Mr. Mc, I admire your grit, anyhow."

"Thank you sir, thank you," remarked the great equalizer as a parting salute.

DR. GROSS' STORY.

The writer also sought for Dr. Gross, but was unable to meet him in time. His side of the story, however, appears clearly in the proceedings of the Convention held at the Central Hotel, which is given.

CONVENTION NO. 2.

NOMINATING A TREASURER.

The Convention No. 2 was called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Treasurer, and in pursuance of directions in the public call the delegates assembled Tuesday morning in the Common Council chamber, Municipal Hall. Nearly all the districts were fully represented, and at ten o'clock promptly Mr. John W. Riddell, of the City Executive Committee, called the meeting to order.

On motion, Messrs. Joseph Mitchell, of the Seventeen, and Daniel Wenke, of the Twenty-eighth Wards, were chosen temporary Secretaries of the Convention.

A list of wards was then read, and as each ward was called, the delegates stepped up to the clerk's desk and handed in their credentials. Some few had lost their's, and others had not been given any, there being opposition. On motion these gentlemen were admitted as delegates.

The delegates from the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first were absent—leaving present twenty-five delegates.

The first business in order being the selection of a permanent President.

On motion of Mr. Charles North, Mr. M. W. Beltzhoover, of the Second ward was chosen Chairman.

Captain Belthoover, in occupying the position, made a few remarks expressive of thanks for the honor, and expressing a hope that they would select any one as their candidate whom they knew to be possessed, of ability and integrity.

Mr. Charles North was chosen Vice President, and the temporary Secretaries were chosen permanent Secretaries.

The Chairman announced that the Convention was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. John McGympsey nominated, as the Republican candidate for City Treasurer, Mr. C. L. Magee.

On motion, there being no other candidate named, Mr. Magee was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Henry Lloyd then made a motion that the chairman of this convention be instructed to request the chairman of the other two conventions to meet with him immediately after the adjournment of these bodies, for the purpose of selecting a City Republican Executive Committee, to serve for two years. The motion was carried, when the Convention adjourned about fifteen minutes after it was organized.

CONVENTION NO. 3.

NOMINATING A CONTROLLER.

The Convention designated as No. 3 was called for the purpose of nominating a City Controller. The delegates assembled in the Select Council Chamber, and a member of the City Executive Committee was called upon to preside, and Messrs. G. W. Wilson and George W. Reed named as temporary Secretaries.

The list of delegates was then called over and the majority responded—there being no changes from the roll as published yesterday.

The chairman then announced the object of the meeting and called for nominations.

Mr. H. S. Brown, of the Twentieth ward, nominated Mr. R. M. Snodgrass.

No other candidate was spoken of, and on motion of Mr. Agnew, Mr. Snodgrass was nominated by acclamation.

MR. SNODGRASS ACCEPTS.

The nominee, who had just made his appearance in the hall, was observed and conducted to the platform for a speech. In response he said:

"GENTLEMEN—I should be ungrateful to the promptings of nature were I not deeply grateful and highly honored by receiving this unanimous nomination for the office of Controller—an office of great trust and financial importance. I therefore feel, gentlemen, that should my future conduct and course have been of such a character as to justify you in in placing me as the nominee of the Republican party to this position. Feeling that my record in the past shall be an endorsement for the future, and if elected, that I shall be guided aright in the faithful discharge of all the duties pertaining to so important a trust, and that by so doing I shall merit the approbation of all good citizens—again allow me to thank you for the honor conferred."

The motion requesting the Chairman of the Convention to meet for the appointment of an Executive Committee was then adopted, after which the Convention adjourned.

THE BANK ROBBERY.

The Cashier of the Conneautville Bank Arrested on Suspicion—Preliminary Examination at Erie.

On Friday last, Mr. D. D. Williams, Cashier of the First National Bank at Conneautville, was arrested by a United States detective and taken to Erie, where a preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Force was commenced. He was placed under bail of $30,000 for his appearance from day to day. F. M. Robinson, of Conneautville, his brother-in-law, becoming his surety. The arrest of Mr. Williams is on suspicion alone, as there is nothing known as to his guilt. There is, it seems, a difference between the books of the First National Bank of New York, and those of the Conneautville Bank. The books of Dick's Bank at Meadville, show, so we are told, that the Conneautville Bank is indebted to it $1,400, while the books of the Conneautville Bank show that Dick's Bank is indebted to it to the amount of $2,600. The President of the Conneautville Bank made a statement for November that the bank had earned for the preceding six months the sum of $5,000, upon which a dividend of five per cent. was declared. It seems now that it lacked $2,399 of making the above amount. These discrepancies seem to have excited suspicion, which has led to Mr. Williams' arrest. What will be the result of the examination we cannot of course tell, but Mr. Williams has always borne a first rate character, and it is difficult to believe that he is guilty of anything criminal.—*Titusville Courier.*

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THE UNSATISFIED.

Meeting of the Gross and Kirk Delegation—They Hold a Convention in the Central Hotel, and Nominate a Candidate for Mayor—Lively Debates on the Subject—Mr. David Kirk Chosen as Nominee.

The Resolutions as Adopted—Amendments and Counter Amendments—Discussion on the Business of the Meeting—What Dr. Gross Said—Speech of Mr. Kirk—He Defines His Position.

Agreeable to adjournment, the Gross and Kirk delegates met in the gentlemen's parlor at the Central Hotel at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The space was limited, so far as room was concerned and "ye press delegates," had a small table to do the big work of the Convention. At quarter past four o'clock, Mr. E. C. Negley called the meeting to order by nominating Mr. George S. Holliday as permanent Chairman. The gentleman was sought for, but did not put in an appearance, and Mr. Frank Van Gorder, on motion, was chosen to preside. That gentleman said that he wished some one else should act as chairman, as he did not feel competent. Messrs. H. C. Evans and William Francis were appointed secretaries.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Negley, a Committee of five on Resolutions was appointed, as follows: Maj. E. C. Negley, Thos. McConnell, Hartly Howard, W. C. Stephens and C. Patterson.

On motion, all but delegates and reporters were excluded for lack of room.

THE OUTSIDERS.

The Committee on Resolutions retired. About this time the outsiders commenced a regular season of pushing into the door, and the chairman was compelled to call the spectators to order. There was some time lost in waiting for the Committee on Resolutions to report.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee through Mr. Thos. McConnell, Jr., reported the following as the resolutions prepared by the Committee to express the sense of the Convention:

WHEREAS, The delegates to the Mayoralty Convention, assembled in City Hall this morning, agreeable to the provisions of the call of the Republican City Executive Committee; and,

WHEREAS, Owing to the absence of one delegate, an organization was effected, which prevented a fair expression of the people's will, through the unjustifiable acts of the accidental majority; and

WHEREAS, Said majority, who were numerically no stronger than the parties here represented, did, in the most high-handed manner, without color of right or semblance of honor or honesty, deprive properly qualified delegates of their seats, with a view to foisting upon the people a candidate of their choosing, and who was not and is not the choice of a majority of the Republican voters in the city of Pittsburgh, nor a majority of the delegates assembled in convention, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we protest the name of ——— as a candidate deserving the support of every good citizen, and all those opposed to rings in every form, and ask those who are opposed to fraud and corruption in every shape and form to join us in this movement.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Percival Smith called upon Mr. Shook to explain. Mr. Shook was the McCarthy delegate from the Thirty-first ward, who had acted as Judge of Election.

Mr. Jos. Fairman, not a delegate wanted to know who Mr. Blank was, that was mentioned in the resolutions.

On motion, every man not a delegate, except the reporters was then compelled to pass out of the room.

A voice—Put the "blank" man out too.

A number of gentlemen were called out by outsiders as not being delegates.

OUTSIDERS MUST LEAVE.

The Chair insisted that every man not a Gross or Kirk delegate should peremptorily retire.

Mr. Negley at this time told Mr. Fairman that he must behave and retire.

Mr. Fairman—I am a delegate. I presented them at City Hall. I'm no sore head.

Mr. Fairman then retired.

AN INQUIRY.

A Delegate—Mr. Chairman, I'd like to know what business is before the Convention?

The Chair—As soon as order is had, I shall state what is before the meeting.

Mr. Fairman returned—I will not go out. I have a right here.

The Chair—You must go or we will put you out.

Mr Fairman then left once more and a policeman was called in to keep the outsiders out.

Mr. McConnell—In making this report there may be some difference of opinion on the resolutions, and I move, therefore, that they be acted on *seriatim*, and that the first be now placed before the Convention for adoption.

THE RESOLUTIONS "CABBAGED."

A gentleman wanted to hear the first section read, when it was found that important piece of paper had been "cabbaged" by a lean newspaper man, who had "bolted" the Convention, for his office.

WANTS THE EXPLANATION.

Mr. P. Smith—I now call upon Mr. Shook to explain.

Mr. Shook—I was elected inspector. I never stuffed the ballot box, and I am willing to make an oath to that effect. Mr. Sutor was elected by a majority of 46. The other candidate had but 23 votes.

Mr. M. Edwards wanted the resolutions read, and he thought it was rather out of place and unfair to carry them off before they were read.

Mr. Bloom was also opposed to a third man. He did not want to see two candidates run by the Republican party in this city.

BELIEVES IN ANOTHER NOMINEE.

Mr. W. B. Negley—I believe a third man ought to be put up, and we shall either have to do it here or call a public meeting for that purpose, as I honestly believe three of the Republicans are satisfied with the nomination made this morning.

Mr. Suter—I am opposed to Mr. McCarthy in in every sense of the word, and I will vote for any man that is put up against him, good, bad or indifferent, providing he ain't a "copperhead."

Mr. Evans—I believe truly that we ought to nominate a candidate this evening for Mayor, and that we adopt the second resolution as reported by the committee, and I move that the name of Mr. James E. Littell be inserted in the space left blank, and that he be nominated as the choice of this Convention.

Mr. Bloom—I am opposed to Mr. Littell. I know he is a gentleman, but I don't think he could be elected. He is not known well enough. He may be a good business man, but I do not think he is the man for the position. I believe in leaving this whole matter alone and allowing it to be decided at a citizens' meeting, for I know if we place a candidate in the field now, we shall be defeated worse than we were today, for I don't consider that a defeat, merely "brow beating."

Mr. Edwards again—What evidence have we, if the gentleman should be nominated, that he will run. I know he is a staunch republican, though opposed to Mr. McCarthy.

Mr. McConnell—We have positive assurance that the gentleman would accept if he were nominated by this Convention.

Mr. Negley—I believe there is some difference of opinion, and I believe it would be impolitic to make a choice this evening, and I move that we leave the choice to a citizens' meeting, to be designated and held hereafter. The gentleman then framed his motion into the shape of a resolution.

A MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Matthews—I withdraw my motion.

Mr. Negley's substitute was then adopted.

Mr. Dalgleish moved that Mr. Littell be recommended to the citizens as a candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Patterson proposed to amend by offering Mr. Kirk.

Mr. Negley thought all such motions and suggestions as impolitic. He said it was better to allow the citizens to make their own choice, instead of choosing for them.

JARED M. BRUSH.

Mr. Sample—I move that Jared M. Brush be nominated for Mayor. The motion of the gentleman was seconded, but the chair never put it, and consequently it remained in *statu quo*. The gentleman from the Thirty-seventh ward thought that Mr. Brush would make an acceptable candidate, and that he would be supported by the people.

At this stage, the bland youth, who had pilfered the resolutions, returned and handed the copy back, and it was laid on the reporters' table.

Some of the delegates then changed to another corner of the room, where a talk of some minutes was had, and a little delay consequently ensued.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION.

During this parley, Mr. Negley amended his resolution and it read as follows:

Resolved, That this is inexpedient for us to nominate a candidate for Mayor, but defer the matter to citizens apposed to rings frauds and corruption, who are requested to assemble on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at two o'clock, and that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this convention to make the necessary preparations for the meeting.

Mr. Dalgleish moved to make a nomination now, as an amendment to the resolution.

The Chair thought the proposition out of order.

Mr Dalgleish withdrew his motion.

Mr. Percival Smith moved to fix the time, Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Negley's resolution was then put as amended by Mr. Smith and the chair declared it carried, but a division was then called for, and then

Mr. Dalgleish moved that as a substitute, we nominate a candidate subject to the decision of the citizens' meeting.

NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Molanphy nominated Mr. Kirk.

Mr. Hartly Howard, nominated Dr. Gross.

Mr. Dalgleish nominated Jared M. Brush.

Mr Bloom wanted to know if they had any assurances that Dr. Gross would accept the nomination if chosen.

A delegate—The gentleman is outside and will explain for himself.

DEFINES THE POSITION.

Dr. Gross was then brought into the room and asked if he would accept the nomination if tendered him by this Convention.

Dr. Gross—I do know. That's a very grave question to decide.

Mr. Evans—I think the gentleman ought to accept that. I do not think he will be held responsible for his letter by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Edwards—I think this is perfectly fair, as Dr. Gross' name is put forward to be accepted by the citizens at the meeting on Wednesday.

Dr. Gross—I can say now, that if I am nominated by this Convention I will accept, as I consider this as the only regular Republican Convention.

On motion, the nominations were closed.

Mr. Dalgleish withdrew the name of Jared M. Brush.

Mr. Patterson here stated that he would stand by M. Kirk at all hazards.

MR. KIRK ENTERS.

Mr. Kirk was then ushered into the room.

Mr. Patterson addressed the gentleman and told him that he was advocating his cause before this Convention and he wanted to know if the gentleman would accept the nomination and abide by the decision of this body.

Mr. Kirk—I pledged myself to stand by the decision of the Republican Convention, and I consider this that Convention, opposed to all frauds and corruption and one pledged to honesty, and I will abide by it.

Mr. Williams then left the room saying he didn't think there was a good Republican present.

The delegates then moved to one side of the room, while the roll was being called. Sixteen rose in the resolutions in their favor.

Dr. Gross again entered, and said that the reason he chose to abide by the decision of this Convention, was, because he thought it to be the legitimate honest body.

A LITTLE NOTE.

A delegate handed in the following:

GENTLEMEN—I do not wish to be mistaken in my answer. I will not let my name be submitted by a citizens' meeting. It must be done by the Convention.

DAVID KIRK.

It was then accepted that whoever should prove the choice of the Convention, would not be subject to a decision at a citizens' meeting.

OPPOSITION TO DR. GROSS.

Mr. Patterson thought that Dr. Gross could not carry the South Side against Mr. Kirk. That he had fought their interests too hard in Councils, and was consequently unpopular there.

Mr. Molanphy thought that in the Thirteenth ward, where he was from, Dr. Gross had no chance at all, and that Mr. Guthrie would be elected if the name of Dr. Gross was accepted.

Mr. Matthews thought this was a wrong to Dr. Gross. The gentleman ought not to be put up as a candidate for Mayor, merely to aid in the defeat of the Republican party. He thought it far wiser if all action was postponed.

BALLOTING FOR A CANDIDATE.

A nomination was then gone into, which resulted as follows:

Gross	11
Kirk	9

The Chair announced that Dr. Gross was the nominee of the Convention.

A motion was made to make the nomination unanimous, but the vote failed by two.

Mr. D. B. Morrison—I am opposed to this nomination. I think we are making a mistake. Dr. Gross can not be elected, but Mr. Kirk will be and we want to defeat Mr. McCarthy and that is our only object.

Mr. Patterson agree with the gentleman. I think Dr. Gross is the most unpopular man we could choose for the South Side. We want to beat Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Kirk is the only man to do it.

RECONSIDERING.

Mr. Negley said he wanted harmony in this Convention? He was a strong Gross man and he would move to reconsider the votes. He wanted the man nominated that would win.

Another vote was taken which resulted as follows:

Gross	5
Kirk	9

Mr. Negley than withdrew the name of Dr. Gross.

The vote on Mr. Kirk was then made unanimous, and half-past six o'clock the convention adjourned.

MR. KIRK CALLED UPON.

As soon as the Convention adjourned, the delegates seized upon Mr. Kirk, and called upon him for a speech. From the balcony in the rotunda he responded to their call and spoke in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN: You have seen fit to nominate me for the responsible position of Mayor. I will say right here "That I mean war; war to the knife and the knife to the hilt." I mean business. I am a poor man and will require the aid of my friends to elect me, but if I am elected, though I will make no rash promises, I will say, that I will try and conduct the office honestly and justly, and that I will try and reform existing abuses. The gentlemen then left the balcony, being greeted with three cheers, a large crowd following him on to the street.

Dreka